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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, fair. Temp. 12-24 (54-75). LONDON: Saturday, fair. Temp. 13-22 (55-72). CHANNEL: Generally. ROME: Saturday, fair. Temp. 26-29 (68-84). FRANKFURT: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 14-20 (57-68). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 24-33 (75-90).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 14

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	.70 N.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Israel	1.500.00	Oman	0.400 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	03.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
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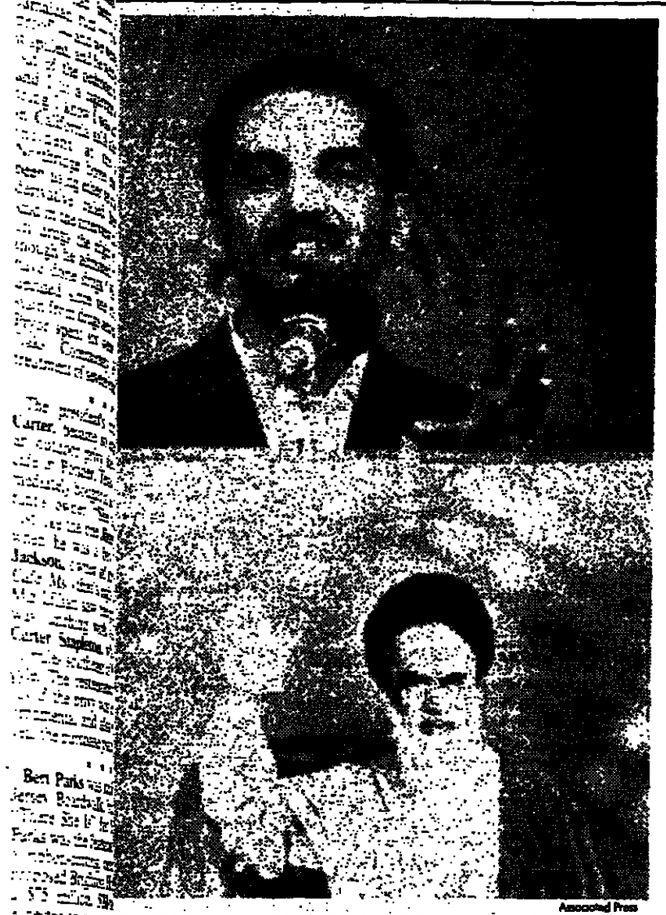
No. 30,319 **R PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 9-10, 1980 Established 1887



Associated Press

PREMIER POSSIBILITY — Muhammad Ali Rajaie, 47, seen here speaking above a poster of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, appears likely to become Iran's first premier in nine months, after members of the Majlis, or parliament, supported him by a 2-to-1 ratio in a vote Thursday. Mr. Rajaie is the Iranian education minister. Details, Page 2.

Begin Reply to Sadat Seen No Aid to Talks

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (NYT) — Resumption of Egyptian-Israeli negotiations about autonomy for the Palestinians of the West Bank looks increasingly remote.

Egyptian officials and news commentators, basing their judgment on news reports from Israel, said yesterday that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's reply to the letter that President Anwar Sadat had sent him last Sunday appeared to do nothing to improve the atmosphere between the two countries.

Mr. Begin was reported to have rejected Mr. Sadat's objection to the new Israeli law formalizing the annexation of East Jerusalem and to have accused the Egyptian government in turn of having violated the spirit of the Camp David agreement by siding with Israel's critics at the United Nations and discouraging African countries from establishing diplomatic relations with the Jewish state.

"From what we know, Mr. Begin's answer only makes things worse," an Egyptian official commented.

Meanwhile, in an interview with two Israeli newspapers, former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan criticized the Israeli parliament for approving the Jerusalem bill and warned that Israel faced an international offensive against its policies.

Letter Handed Over

The growing ill feeling between the two governments was reflected even in the difficulty that Egyptian officials and the Israeli Embassy had in agreeing on the modalities of delivering Mr. Begin's reply. The letter was handed over this afternoon — 48 hours after it arrived at the embassy — by Ambassador Eliahu Ben-Elissar to Vice President Hosny Mubarak.

But the delay in the delivery is linked in part to Bairam, the five-day period of meditation and prayer that comes at the end of Ramadan, the Moslem month of fasting. Bairam begins today.

[Mr. Mubarak indicated that the talks with Israel may remain suspended for some time, United Press International reported. He told reporters after a 45-minute session with Mr. Ben-Elissar: "We shall never accept preconditions. We shall not resume the negotiations so long as there are preconditions." Egypt regards as a precondition the Jerusalem annexation. Egypt says the law prejudges the issue.]

Yesterday, in a move that is certain to annoy Mr. Begin, the Egyptian news agency reported that Mr. Sadat had renewed his invitation to Israeli President Yitzhak Navon to visit Egypt.

When the invitation first was revealed two months ago, the Egyptian press reported that Mr. Navon had been asked to address the Egyptian parliament. Mr. Navon belongs to the opposition Labor Party. Mr. Begin, who received Mr. Sadat in the Israeli parliament in November, 1978, has not been invited to the Egyptian parliament.

Egyptian officials have been saying that they are finding it increasingly difficult to deal with Mr. Begin.

Cairo also feels that the United States cannot be expected to play a forceful role in the Middle East negotiations until after the American election in November. This was one of the considerations that prompted Mr. Sadat to suspend the autonomy talks Sunday. The Egyptian president avoided the term "suspension" and called for a "postponement" instead.

The Egyptian desire to gain time until after the U.S. and, if possible, the Israeli elections was reflected yesterday in a commentary of the Egyptian news agency, which said that the return of Sol Linowitz, the American negotiator, to the Middle East later this month would not constitute a resumption of negotiations with Israel.

Mr. Sadat flew to the Valley of Rest on the slope of Mount Sinai Wednesday to the site where he plans to build a center of worship comprising a church, a mosque and a synagogue. He is staying there for the next few days.

Mr. Mubarak, who is in charge in Mr. Sadat's absence, flew back to Cairo Wednesday from Mount Sinai, but efforts to arrange a meeting yesterday between him and Mr. Ben-Elissar proved unsuccessful, to the annoyance of officials on both sides.

- **The head of Israel's secret intelligence service brands as "malicious lies" a newspaper report that he resigned in protest. Page 2.**

Dayan Sees 'Grave' Situation

TEL AVIV, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today Israel faces a mounting international offensive that could lead to the end of the Jewish state and said parliament's declaration of sovereignty over all of Jerusalem was "totally unnecessary."

Mr. Dayan said the government should have ensured that the bill on sovereignty died in committee. He told the newspapers Jerusalem Post and Yedioth Ahronoth in an interview published today that Israel faced a "very grave" situation because of repeated attacks on it by United Nations organizations and, recently, by Western Europe.

"Our situation is very grave indeed, and Jews in Israel and throughout the diaspora must be alerted and made to take steps," said Mr. Dayan, who resigned in October over policy differences with Mr. Begin.

"They will not wake up unless they are told how bad things are," he said.

United Press International

MASS TRIAL ENDS — A defendant convicted by a Turkish court for participation in riots and "mass slaughter" collapsed Friday after hearing his sentence. Twenty-two were given the death penalty and 14 others had their sentences converted to life terms. Details, Page 2.

Broader Carter Probe Set

Justice Office Gets New Power

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP) — The Justice Department's Office of Professional Responsibility intends to conduct a broader investigation of the administration's handling of the Billy Carter case than previously was believed, according to a directive published today.

Any ultimate decision to prosecute high government officials would be given to a special prosecutor outside the department if the inquiry finds evidence of a possible crime. But the new order gives Michael Shaheen Jr., head of the office, enough power to conduct an inquiry like the Senate special subcommittee's investigation of the matter.

Investigation of Warning

This includes authority to question the president, other White House officials, Billy Carter and his attorneys and Justice Department officials.

Mr. Shaheen's office, which monitors the ethical conduct of department employees, began its inquiry immediately after Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti's July 25 admission that he had discussed the Billy Carter case with President Carter.

At the time, it was understood that Mr. Shaheen would confine his investigation to whether that discussion, on June 17, could have led to a warning to Billy Carter to register as a foreign agent, thus heading off a possible criminal charge.

The chief attorney on the case, Joel Lisker, said the Carter-Civiletti contact had no bearing on his recommendation to proceed with only a civil action against the president's brother.

The new directive for Mr. Shaheen's office, signed by Deputy Attorney General Charles Renfrew, opens the way for a study of the handling of classified information in the case by Mr. Civiletti and national security affairs adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Final Report

In short, Mr. Shaheen's mandate has been expanded to allow the beginning of a full-scale criminal investigation to see whether anyone in or out of the government interfered

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Odds Still Favor Carter in Rules Fight Despite Optimism of Kennedy Backers

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP) — Despite claims of victory by Sen. Edward Kennedy and acknowledgements of some "softness" from the backers of President Carter, the odds yesterday remained against the effort to overturn the proposed Democratic National Convention rule binding delegates to their candidate pledges.

Sen. Kennedy said "the 'open' rule will win by 2 to 1, or 3 to 1," but officials in his campaign acknowledged that the "hard count" of delegates ready to overturn the binding commitment was about 150 votes short of a majority.

Robert Strauss, chairman of the Carter campaign, said the "worst case" estimate for the president still gave him a 350-vote margin over the Massachusetts senator on what both sides agree will be the key vote at the convention.

The roll call, scheduled for Monday evening, will be on a Kennedy challenge to the proposed rule allowing replacement of any delegate who threatens to bolt from the candidate preference expressed at the time of his or her election.

Mr. Carter goes into the convention with 1,985 delegates to Sen. Kennedy's 1,243, with 103 uncommitted, according to United Press International. Unless the "loyalty rule" is overturned, Kennedy strategists acknowledge that the president's renomination is a certainty.

There has been speculation that Mr. Carter might release his delegates to "vote their consciences" if he wins the rules fight, but Mr. Strauss said yesterday that this was "absolutely not" in prospect.

Mr. Strauss and others in the Carter organization conceded yesterday that the margin on the rules fight will be substantially closer than the 742-vote edge by which Mr. Carter's delegates exceed Sen. Kennedy's.

Those familiar with the president's intensive delegate-monitoring operation said that "soft spots" of varying size were showing up in such states as New York, Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania. Although one of the Carter head-counters claimed "we have not lost a delegate in the last 72 hours," there was some nervousness as operations shifted from Washington to New York City, site of the convention.

Nonetheless, there was a general acknowledgement that Sen. Kennedy and the late-starting, autonomous "open" convention forces face formidable obstacles of numbers, organization and political psychology in attempting to break Mr. Carter's grip on the convention.

A Washington Post poll of 591 delegates July 22 to 30 found 54 percent for the "loyalty rule," 41 percent against, and 5 percent undecided. Nearly idential percentages were found in an ABC-TV poll of 800 delegates released yesterday. A United Press International survey of 25 percent of the Carter delegates in each state found 89 percent of them supporting the president's position on the rule. That is not a sufficient deviation rate to overturn the rule.

Sen. Kennedy's allocation of floor passes was increased from 11 to 120 on Tuesday as part of a compromise agreement setting the item and conditions of the rules and platform debate. But the Carter forces, these sources said, will probably have three times as many floor operatives available — a vital element in controlling any last-minute rebellions.

Chief Proponent

The communications system on the convention floor is in the hands of pro-Carter officials, it was noted. And the Carter operatives have more recent experience in floor battles — at the 1976 convention (also held in Madision Square Garden) and in the 1978 mini-convention in Memphis — than do Sen. Kennedy's forces.

Although Sen. Kennedy has been the chief proponent of the open-convention effort and is a possible beneficiary of its success, some of the others promoting that cause see his continued presence in the race as a barrier, not a help.

Keith Haller, a spokesman for the open-convention forces headed by Edward Bennett Williams, said, "An amazing number of state chairman tell us that, if Kennedy pulled out, they'd like to move, but the fear of Kennedy keeps them locked to Carter and the rule."

- **Anderson says he will not drop out the presidential race even if the Democrats nominate Edward Kennedy. Page 3.**

U.S. to Back Seoul Leader In Election, Official Says

By Sam Jameson

SEOUL, Aug. 8 (LAT) — The United States has decided to support military strongman Chon Doo Hwan, 49, as South Korea's next president, a U.S. military official said here yesterday.

"Peace and stability are important to the United States here, and national security and internal stability surely come before political liberalization," said the highly placed official, who asked not to be named.

"I'm not sure democracy the way we understand it is ready for Korea, or that Koreans are ready for it," he said.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, advised of the military official's remarks, said: "Whoever made such a statement [Mr. Jameson is not speaking for the United States government. The decision as to who should be the next president of Korea is a matter for the Korean people, not the United States government, to decide."

Transfer of Power

The U.S. military official also said that Gen. Chon, who was promoted to four-star rank Wednesday, might even replace President Choi Kyu Hah this fall as South Korea's interim leader, in name as well as in fact. Under such a transfer of power, Mr. Choi would resign and the National Council for Unification, a sort of electoral college, would approve Gen. Chon as his successor, the American said.

Whether Mr. Choi resigns this fall or not, he said, Gen. Chon will be elected to become what the American called a "Park [Chung Hee]-style president for life" in an indirect election next spring.

The official did not mention it, but Gen. Chon already has started dropping the pretense of serving Mr. Choi only as an adviser in his official roles as commander of the Defense Security Command and standing committee chairman of the nuta-like Special Committee on National Security Measures that rules South Korea.

Despite saying that the United States has decided to support Gen. Chon, the U.S. military official said at the general was "terribly unsophisticated about the difficulties of running Korea in the 1980s."

The official made the comments when asked whether the United States would support Gen. Chon as president even if his present policies of political suppression and a lack of broad political participation in government continue. He replied:

"Yes — provided that he comes to power legitimately and demonstrates, over time, a broad base of support from the Korean people and does not jeopardize the security situation [against North Korea] here — we will support him, because that, of course, is what we think the Korean people want."

The military official said that both Ambassador William Gleysteen and Gen. John Wickham Jr., commander of U.S. forces here, had introduced what the official called "fully coordinated political-military advice" to Washington ever since Park, the South Korean leader for nearly 20 years was assassinated last year.

U.S. Recommendations

"Policy that has come out of Washington ... comports almost to the letter" with what the two top U.S. officials here "have recommended over all of these months," the official said.

Saying Gen. Chon had to come to power "legitimately," the U.S. military official made it clear that the United States was asking that constitutional requirements be observed in form, not in substance.

It was the first time that any American official had said the United States would not urge that a broad political base be a prerequisite for any new government in South Korea.

"I don't think any political candidate who is elected indirectly is instantly going to demonstrate that he has total support of the people," the official said. Achieving broad political support after taking power would be good enough, he indicated.

Security Constraints

"One of the criteria ... that we will insist on that the leaders of this country recognize is that they demonstrate a broad base of support from the people. I think the young generals recognize that, and that they will move in directions that garner as broad a base of support as they can manage, given the security constraints from the North," he said.

The official added that "I suspect the bulk of the Korean people will be reasonably docile if their homes have tile roofs and electricity comes in and they've got jobs and their plates are full. I'm not sure democracy the way we understand it is ready for Korea, or the Koreans ready for it."

6 Zimbabweans Cited in Killing

SALISBURY, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Six bodyguards of Edgar Tekere, the Zimbabwe cabinet minister alleged to have murdered a white farmer, appeared in court today and were charged with taking part in the killing.

They were not asked to plead to the murder charge stemming from the death of Gerald Adams, 68, on his farm south of Salisbury last Monday. The six men, former members of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's guerrilla army, were remanded in custody until Aug. 20.

New York Times photo by Paul Hosefros via AP

MOTHER TERESA IN NEW YORK — Nobel Peace Prize winner Mother Teresa greeting a parishoner at St. Rita's Church in New York Thursday. The Missionaries of Charity order that she founded in Calcutta has opened a soup kitchen for the poor population of the South Bronx.

Botha, Pressed by Blacks, Drops Representation Plan

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 8 (AP) — Prime Minister Pieter Botha scrapped his government's first proposal for national political representation for blacks today in the face of almost unanimous rejection of the plan by black leaders.

The surprise decision was announced in a joint statement by Mr. Botha and a high-level delegation of black leaders.

One black leader, Cedric Phatudi, said, "I would not call it a victory but progress toward the understanding of the aspirations of the black man. The withdrawing of this irritating proposal is to me very desirable." Mr. Phatudi is chief minister of one of the homelands, rural areas set aside by the government for blacks.

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Botha or his advisers beyond the joint statement.

Zulu Chief Stays Away

Top officials of Mr. Botha's ruling National Party had said repeatedly they were committed to the plan to set up a black council. But black leaders and white liberal critics of the government rejected it because the council was to be separate from the rest of the government and would have had only an advisory role.

The council, together with a separate president's council for the country's other ethnic groups, had been planned to take the place of the largely ceremonial upper house of parliament, the Senate, later this year.

Mr. Botha met this afternoon in Pretoria with leaders of several of the nation's homelands. But the most influential homeland leader, Zulu chief Gatsha Buthelezi, did not appear. He was said to be strongly opposed to the plan.

The joint statement indicated that the government and black leaders would hold further talks aimed at drawing up a new plan for national political representation for the country's black majority.

The question of black representation remains the most difficult one facing the Botha government. Mr. Botha's National Party opposes any system in which blacks and whites would elect representatives to a joint national assembly.

But Mr. Botha also has been moving away from his party's previous position that blacks would have political rights only in their homelands. More than half the country's blacks live in urban areas reserved for white control.

Blacks, Asians and "coloreds" — people of mixed racial ancestry — have no political power beyond the municipal level in South Africa, although whites total only 4.2 million of the nation's population of about 26 million.

West Germany Queries Arms Sales to World Hot Spots

By Bradley Graham

BONN, Aug. 8 (WP) — West German authorities are investigating one of the country's largest arms exporters for shipping weapons to world trouble spots in violation of strict laws banning such practice.

The investigation by a special commission set up by the Federal Criminal Investigations Office and the Duesseldorf state prosecutor could have significant implications for Bonn's sensitive policy governing the export of arms to non-NATO countries. For historical reasons, the West German government tightly regulates the flow of German weapons abroad, generally prohibiting arms sales to "areas of tension."

Tipped off that German arms had found their way to the Middle East, South Africa and Argentina — all tension zones — authorities began an examination of Rheinmetall, a machine construction and arms company based in Duesseldorf.

The company, which posted about $400 million in sales last year, has denied acting illegally, maintaining that it delivered arms only to approved countries.

At issue, though, is what happened next. Federal authorities are concerned that the weapons may have been passed on or diverted illegally to third parties.

Neither company officials nor investigators will comment on the details of the inquiry, but West German sources have disclosed at least three trades that are being questioned:

- Machine guns sold to Italy are said to have been shipped on to Saudi Arabia. An Italian ship captain allegedly switched the goods from one ship to another one night in the Mediterranean.
- Ammunition-manufacturing equipment sold to Paraguay ended up in South Africa, after being diverted in a Brazilian port.
- Light guns sent to Spain were moved on to Argentina.

Enforcement Problems

West German trade law contains a so-called final use clause, which is supposed to prevent such transfers. It requires most importing countries to guarantee that arms bought from West Germany will remain in the country to which they are sold.

The clause is difficult to enforce, however, as West German officials readily admit. Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff conceded this week that West German arms export controls are "not always watertight."

Conceivably, too, a German arms dealer may not know where others may be funneling weapons. This raises the question of whether West German companies should then be held responsible when arms they sell end up in the hands of off-limits users, although federal authorities suspect that arms merchants often have at least a strong hunch about the final destination of the weapons they sell.

The Rheinmetall case is likely to be used as political ammunition by the governing Social Democrat and Free Democrat parties, which have sought tighter controls over West German arms exports. Karsten Voigt, a Social Democrat and member of the Bundestag, yesterday repeated demands for stricter parliamentary control of West German arms sales. In an interview published in the weekly Die Zeit, Mr. Voigt criticized Bonn arms-export licensing criteria as being "not very clear" and called on the government to issue a complete accounting of the nation's weapons export business.

Mr. Voigt also cited coproduction arrangements as a means used by West German armament manufacturers to skirt Bonn's export controls. Under such contracts, weapons based on West German patents can be licensed for production by companies in France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain or elsewhere, and are then subject not to Bonn's export laws but to the often more lax controls of the country in which the arms are made.

The West German government, while sensitive to the building pressures in its wings, has tried to balance the demands for arms regulation against the economic health of a domestic arms industry that earned about $860 million in exports last year.

Moreover, Bonn sought this year to boost the country's sinking shipping industry by successfully pressing Western allies to lift postwar restrictions on the size of German-built warships, previously set at 3,000 tons for surface vessels and 1,800 tons for submarines. While the West German Navy has no current need for larger ships, the move was intended to free shipyards to accept large orders from abroad.

INSIDE

Nigerian Demands

Nigeria says it will demand oil worth $6.1 billion from three major Western oil companies. A government report charges that between 1975 and 1978 Shell, Mobil and Gulf sold more Nigerian crude than they were entitled to under contracts. Page 11.

WEEKEND

California's Latest

From California, where such trends originate, comes word that celibacy is the newest method in the search for self. According to one author, celibacy is the only sane reaction to the sexual revolution. Page 7W.

MONDAY

Fight in France

An examination of a French controversy: the fight between government minister and corporate chairman over control of Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine, the highly successful oil company. Monday, in Business/Finance.

U.S. Solar Plane Flies

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Aug. 8 (UPI) — The "Gossamer Penguin," a plastic aircraft powered entirely by solar-generated electricity, floated into the hot morning sunshine in the Mojave Desert yesterday and flew two miles (about three km) in its first public flight.

U.S. Displays Reports Of Soviet Gas Warfare

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP) — The State Department yesterday made public a 124-page collection of "reports on the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea" (Cambodia) and indicated that it now had "very fragmentary" reports that chemical warfare was also being waged in Ethiopia.

The report is meant both to buttress U.S. contentions that there is enough circumstantial evidence of gas warfare by Soviet forces or Soviet-backed regimes to warrant an international investigation and to provide other interested countries with the material gathered thus far.

The report is mostly an account of interviews with refugees from these countries, plus numerous other newspaper and magazine articles where these allegations have been reported.

Officials, for example, called attention to an article published this week in the Dutch magazine Nieuwsnet by reporter Bernd de Bruin, who claims to have spent five weeks in Afghanistan. Mr. de Bruin claims that the Soviet tactics combine first use of some sort of gas and then napalm to eliminate traces of the chemical.

The report was distributed to reporters yesterday, and officials from the State Department and intellegence agencies were on hand to answer questions.

Officals stressed that the United States has not made formal charges against the Soviet Union. Rather, it has made numerous statements in international bodies calling for a fact-finding commission, thus far with no takers. "No international organization considers this to be its baby, unfortunately," an official said.

The United States is now consulting with other countries before deciding about raising the question in the United Nations, and this new report is meant to set the stage for whatever happens next.

The Soviet, Laotian and Vietnamese governments all have denied using gas warfare and there is no indication that any country would allow fact-finders in if a commission were established.

The U.S. government concludes from the evidence available thus far:

- "In Afghanistan, we regard it as highly likely that Soviet forces have used some form of chemical agents in their efforts to suppress Afghan resistance. And there are a number of refugee reports that the Soviet forces have used incapaciiant and lethal chemical agents."
- "In Laos, the information at our disposal supports the conclusion that Vietnamese and Lao forces probably have used lethal chemical agents against the Hmong tribesmen for several years. Our estimates, based on interviews of Hmong refugees, are that approximately 700-1,000 persons may have died as a result of the use of chemical agents."
- "In Kampuchea, the evidence is somewhat less substantial," the report says, although it cites some reports from defecting Vietnamese soldiers who had been in Cambodia. "In sum, the U.S. believes there is enough circumstantial evidence to warrant serious concern and a careful examination ..."

The officials gave no further details of possible use in Ethiopia, a Marxist country fighting a lingering battle with neighboring Somalia and beset with an internal secessionist movement in Eritrea province.

The preliminary concern, officials said, was the potential for a continuation of the pattern of chemical warfare which began in Laos in 1974 and, in their view, spread through to Cambodia and Afghanistan.

Saudis Release British Couple Before Flogging

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP) — A British surgeon and his wife, who were sentenced to public floggings in Saudi Arabia, were back in Britain today after an unexpected decision by Saudi authorities to let them go, the Foreign Office announced.

Richard Arnot, 36, and his wife, Penelope, 32, were arrested in May of last year after a party at their home in Jidda in which two guests died. The two guests who died at the party were a British woman and a Dutchman, who both fell from a balcony.

Dr. Arnot served five months of a year's prison sentence and was facing 30 strokes of the lash, while Mrs. Arnot was sentenced to 80 strokes after being found guilty of breaking Moslem laws by serving alcohol at the party and for other offenses. They were out on bail when Saudi officials announced yesterday that they could leave Saudi Arabia, the Foreign Office said.

The decision to release the two Britons was seen as a means of helping to smooth relations between the two countries following the showing in April of the television film "Death of a Princess." The film recounted the execution of a Saudi princess and her commoner lover.

The Saudis asked the British ambassador to leave following the screening of the film, which outraged the Saudis who claimed it misrepresented Moslem laws of punishment. Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is due to visit Saudi Arabia later this month following agreement by the two governments to restore full diplomatic relations.

KGB Said to Hold Afghan Who Sought to Go to West

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (UPI) — An Afghan student who requested permission to emigrate to the West from Moscow, where he has been living, has been arrested by the KGB, friends reported today. He was charged with violation of currency regulations, they said.

The arrest was the second reported detention of an Afghan national living in Moscow who had attempted to leave the Soviet Union for a Western country. Other Afghan sources in the Soviet capital claim many of the 500 Afghans living here have requested — and been denied — exit visas.

At least one other Afghan student reportedly has been held since April 15 by the KGB, which has told his family he is mentally ill. The family says the secret police are keeping him drugged.

Although the latest arrest victim has been charged with violation of the Soviet Union's tough currency laws, friends say they believe the real reason he was detained was his insistence on obtaining an exit visa.

Afghan sources say some of their countrymen have been deported from the Soviet Union after applying to emigrate, and have been shot when they returned to Afghanistan.

The sources also say Afghans are regularly rounded up by Soviet authorities and questioned about their friends in Moscow.

In New Delhi, a Western diplomat said today that Soviet and Afghan officials have beefed up security forces in the streets of Kabul, where armored vehicles once again patrol.

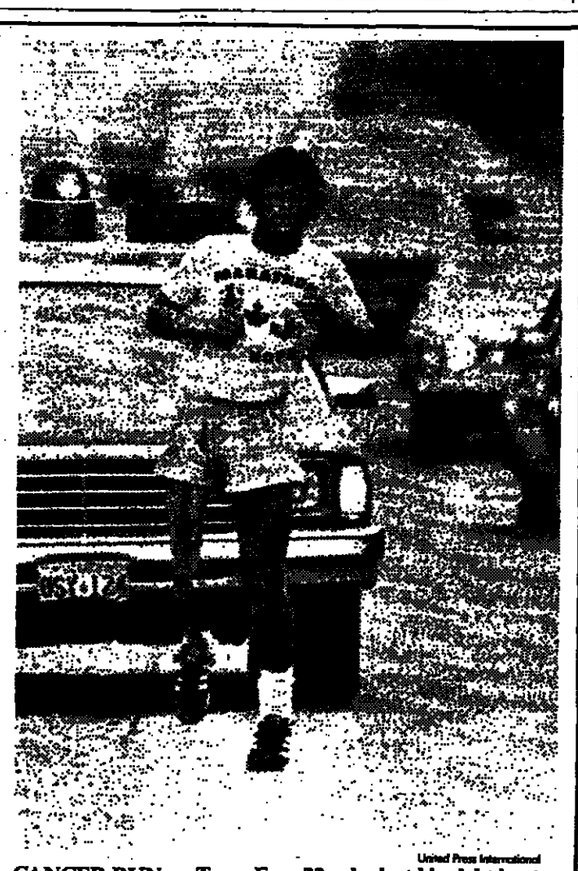
The diplomat said it was not clear why armored personnel carriers, which disappeared last month following an apparent military plot to overthrow President Babrak Karmal, stood guard again inside the presidential palace compound and outside the government-run radio station. Afghan and Soviet guards also were reinforced at the two installations.

In Islamabad, Pakistan, the government newspaper Pakistan Times said the tightened security measures were designed to protect Mr. Karmal from growing attacks by Moslem insurgents who have slipped into the city.

Another reason for the heightened security could be tension resulting from an acute gasoline shortage, the Western diplomat said. Officials also sent troops to guard gasoline stations, where violence was said to have broken out.

9 Killed Climbing Alps

AOSTA, Italy, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Nine persons have died in a series of climbing accidents in the French, Swiss and Italian Alps in the last few days, police said here today. Three other climbers are listed as missing.



United Press International

CANCER RUN — Terry Fox, 22, who lost his right leg to cancer three years ago, runs along a highway outside of Sudbury, Ontario, just before reaching the half-way mark in his 3,200-mile, fund-raising run across Canada. Mr. Fox's run has raised more than $1 million to fight cancer.

Iranians Protest in U.S., Britain, Italy, Philippines

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Hundreds of Iranian students began a second day of protest marches here today as Iran called on Iranian students around the world to take to the streets to protest the arrest of pro-Khomeini demonstrators in the United States and Britain.

The students gathered under heavy police guard in Lafayette Square across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House and then embarked on a four-hour trek through the capital's busy streets.

The Iranian group, unofficially estimated by police at about 600, shouted anti-American and pro-Islamic slogans. They were preceded by about a dozen American counter-demonstrators.

Hundreds of Iranians obeyed the call elsewhere and, with chants and placards, demonstrated in London and at the Vatican. Clashes were reported between Iranians and police in the Philippines.

[Police in Rennes, in western France, prevented Iranian students from conducting a procession in support of Ayatollah Khomeini and the Iranian demonstrators arrested in the United States July 27, the Associated Press reported. The students did not try to defy the ban, but protested that it was not in keeping with France's democratic traditions.]

Meanwhile, the State Department said it cannot substantiate a Washington Post report, attributed to "law enforcement investigators," that at least $5 million has been funneled into the United States illegally to support Iranian Moslem revolutionary protest and propaganda efforts.

'Jerusalem Day'

In what he decreed as "Jerusalem Day," Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, called on his supporters to rally in Tehran to protest Israel's declaration that Jerusalem is its undivided and eternal capital. The highlight of the day's events was the presentation of the former Israeli Embassy, renamed the "Embassy of Palestine," to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Tehran Radio broadcast orders to Iranians in the United States, Canada and Western Europe to protest arrests in Washington and London, where 68 jailed Iranians were on the third day of a hunger strike. They were arrested for trying to storm the U.S. Embassy Monday. All but two have refused to eat and all, like their compatriots in the United States, have refused to give their names to authorities.

Basilica Blocked

In Italy, police arrested 25 Iranians who marched to the steps of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican to protest the detention of 192 Khomeini supporters during a demonstration in Washington July 27.

Chanting slogans and screaming insults, the Iranians blocked the main entrance to the basilica for nearly two hours, preventing tourists from going in or out.

They scuffled with angry tourists in St. Peter's Square, forcing Vatican security officials to intervene. Italian police were summoned and they dragged the protestors away.

Pope John Paul II was at his summer villa at Castel Gandolfo, 15 miles south of Rome.

In Manila, police broke up a similar demonstration by about 150 Iranians, arresting 13 of them.

[In Beirut, a group of about 25 Iranian students demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy today and witnesses said Syrian peacekeeping troops in Lebanon moved in to protect the beachside compound. There were no reports of violence, The Associated Press reported.]

Rajaie Likely Choice For Iran Premier

TEHRAN, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Education Minister Mohammad Ali Rajaie appeared today to have strengthened his chances of becoming Iran's first premier in nine months, after winning the support of a majority of the Majlis, or parliament, of which he is a member.

But there was still no firm indication that President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who is required to nominate the new premier, had agreed to the choice of Mr. Rajaie, about whom he is known to have reservations.

In Paris, exiled former Iranian Premier Shapur Bakhtiar today announced the formation of a national resistance movement and called on all Iranians to help overthrow the Islamic republic. Aides to Mr. Bakhtiar said his statement had already been broadcast to Iran from a clandestine radio transmitter in the Middle East.

Mr. Bakhtiar, who had long been in opposition to the shah, was named premier early last year just before the Islamic revolution swept away the monarchy.

Mr. Rajaie today held meetings with both the president and revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. But the state radio, reporting the meetings, gave no clue to the outcome.

Parliamentary sources said yesterday that the assembly had opted for the education minister. And the speaker of the house, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, was today quoted as saying that 107 out of 155 deputies present had voted for him at a closed session yesterday.

"We think that the problem is solved," he said in a radio interview recorded yesterday and broadcast tonight.

President Bani-Sadr, speaking at a Tehran mosque last night, confirmed that a three-man parliamentary commission appointed to look into the question had also decided that Mr. Rajaie was the most suitable candidate.

But he said he told the commission: "If I become sure that there can be cooperation between me and the person you vote for, I will admit it. Otherwise I will tell the people."

Israeli Chief Of Security Denies Story

Begin Also Attacks U.S. Paper's Article

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (WP) — In an unprecedented public statement on radio, the head of Israel's secret intelligence service today branded as "malicious lies" a report in The Washington Star that he resigned in protest because Prime Minister Menachem Begin attempted to obstruct the investigation into assassination attempts on three West Bank mayors last June.

For his part, Mr. Begin declared through a spokesman, "From the day malicious people first began spreading their lies, never was a calumny so odious as that dispatched to The Washington Star by its correspondent in Israel."

The chief of the general security services (Shin Bet) said in an interview on Radio Israel that he submitted his resignation before the car-bombing attacks on the West Bank mayors and that he had never had any interference from the prime minister in conducting the investigation. [The Star identified the security chief as Abraham Achituv, 54.]

Time-Life News Service correspondent David Halevy reported in the Star yesterday that the intelligence chief quit because of "stonewalling" by Mr. Begin over the West Bank investigation. The Star said that the security chief sought permission from Mr. Begin to form a special intelligence unit to wiretap and infiltrate the ultranationalist Gush Emunim settlement movement to collect evidence against six persons suspected in the bombings of Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka and Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, and the attempted bombing of El Biera Mayor Ibrahim Tawil.

The Shin Bet chief quit, the Star reported, when Mr. Begin replied there was no need to investigate the case in that manner.

[Washington Star officials today were not available for comment on the affair and a Time-Life News Service official declined to make a statement.]

Identities of Shin Bet officials are never officially disclosed in Israel, and although the security chief's name was disclosed in the Star's report and in an Israel television broadcast last night, the Israeli military censor tonight ruled that the name could not be included in dispatches filed from Israel.

The Shin Bet commander, when asked why he had broken precedence and appeared in a radio interview, replied, "I was angry and disliked tremendously the fact that the security service is being used to publish a lie on this political level, in this case against the prime minister, which has no basis." The security chief was not identified by name in either the radio interview or in interviews that were published today in two Hebrew-language afternoon newspapers.

Talked to Begin

He said that before the bombings, he went to Mr. Begin and said he had served six years as chief of Shin Bet, as well as 30 years in security services, and felt it was time to retire. He said Mr. Begin asked him to reconsider, and that he agreed to stay on the job until the end of this year.

He stressed that Mr. Begin had given the West Bank bombing investigation "high priority," and that the prime minister never suggested how the probe should be handled.

An aide to the prime minister said that on three occasions during the probe, the security chief had gone to Mr. Begin and asked permission to take "extraordinary steps" that required approval of the prime minister. Permission was granted in each case, said the aide, who would not say what the steps entailed.

Dan Pattir, the prime minister's spokesman, said the Star story was "a fabrication from beginning to end. It requires an examination of the motives."

Other Begin aides suggested that Mr. Halevy is a confidant of opposition Labor Party leader Shimon Peres and has been active in Labor Party affairs, and that the article was politically motivated.

After 45 Years, Ancient Basilica Open in Istanbul

ISTANBUL, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Moslems prayed in Istanbul's Hagia Sophia for the first time in 45 years today, after part of the historic building was reopened for worship.

The building, a 6th-century Christian basilica built by the Emperor Justinian, was converted to a mosque in 1453, but it was transformed into a museum in 1935.

It became a center of controversy after the late Pope Paul VI visited the shrine in 1967 and said a brief prayer there. Rightist political groups and pro-Moslem factions, incensed by the Roman Catholic pontiff's visit, launched a campaign to have the impressive, domed building restored to a mosque.

22 Ordered Executed In Turkey

411 Are Acquitted After 1-Year Trial

ADANA, Turkey, Aug. 8 (AP) — After a mass trial of 835 persons, a military court today sentenced 22 right-wing Sunni extremists to death for crimes committed during a three-day sectarian riot near here two years ago in which 111 persons were killed.

The court acquitted 411 persons, including the three star defendants of the trial — rightist militants Okkes Kenger, Yunus Ilhan and Hasan Balcioglu. The prosecutor had asked the death penalty for them for allegedly organizing the massacre.

Legal sources, some of whom called the court's actions lenient, predicted that the sentences would make it more difficult for Turkey's leaders to tackle mounting political terrorism and sweeping religious and ethnic rivalries in parts of Turkey.

The martial law court in this southern Turkish town also sentenced 14 persons to life imprisonment and handed down other prison terms ranging from six to 24 years.

Largest Trial

During the 383-day trial, the largest mass trial in Turkish history, the prosecutor asked for the death penalty for 275 people on such charges as "mass slaughter" and "incitement to murder" in the country's worst outbreak of religious hostilities, in the town of Kahramanmaras, in December, 1978.

Defense attorneys stressed that they were "satisfied" with the verdicts but claimed "the real culprits ... the Communists are still at large." They said the incidents in Kahramanmaras were provoked by leftist-Alevis.

The fighting was between two Moslem factions, the minority Alevis (Shiite Moslems) and the larger Sunni sect, but it also had strong political overtones. Leftists have the allegiance of the Alevis and the rightists have appealed to the Sunnis.

The presiding judge of the three-member military tribunal, Lt. Col. Gursel Akbatur, took three hours and 25 minutes to read the sentences.

Made to Stand

All the defendants, right-wing Sunnis, were required to stand during the final day of proceedings. One man fainted and fell on the plastic-covered floor of the sports hall where the trial was held after the judge meted out a death sentence against him. Soldiers rushed him out of the court.

Three younger defendants shouted curses at the court and called the tribunal "a Communist court" as a reaction to the stiff penalties.

Soldiers waited outside the courthouse with stacks of handcuffs and clamped them on the defendants' wrists as they were led to a nearby detention center.

U.S. Army Recruiting Commander Calls Volunteers Best for Forces

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP) — The United States will end up with a better Army if it sticks with its all-volunteer force rather than return to the draft, the general in charge of filling the ranks said yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Maxwell Thurman, commander of the Army's recruiting command, told reporters that "the all-volunteer service is almost there right now." If Congress comes through with promised military pay raises and restores the GI bill, Gen. Thurman said, a quality all-volunteer Army is definitely "recruitable."

With an Army of volunteers rather than draftees, "you will be better off because people are there because they want to be," Gen. Thurman continued. His position contrasts with that of Adm. Thomas Hayward, chief of naval operations, who said recently that he favors returning to the draft to improve the quality of today's military.

Army manpower specialists contend that the draft, if it is run the same old way, will push quality people into the Navy and Air Force but not necessarily into the Army.

To correct that situation, Gen. Thurman said, a future conscription program would have to assign quality volunteers to the various services rather than leave the choice strictly up to the volunteers.

Mild Plague Case in U.S.

SANTA FE, N.M., Aug. 8 (AP) — State health officials have confirmed a "mild" case of bubonic plague in a 35-year-old Santa Fe woman, the sixth case in New Mexico this year.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Ethiopia Shows Photos of Captured Arms

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Ethiopia today published pictures of arms and prisoners it said it captured while repulsing an invasion earlier this summer by Somalia. But in London, the Somali Embassy denied that Somali troops took part in such an invasion.

An Ethiopian official said today that in a series of battles in the Ogaden region Somali forces used U.S.-made artillery, armored personnel carriers from Italy and NATO weapons. Photographs in the official Ethiopian Herald showed captured tanks, jeeps mounted with 106-mm cannon, and bags of dried milk marked: "Furnished by the People of the United States."

Ethiopia said yesterday its army and air force had beat back a four-pronged assault by 14,000 Somali soldiers in the Ogaden region. In fighting between May 27 and July 17, 1,326 Somali troops were killed, more than 2,000 wounded and 18 captured, Ethiopia said.

West German Fighter-Plane Costs Rise

COLOGNE, West Germany, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Senior West German officials said today the soaring cost of the new Tornado fighter plane was causing problems with the defense budget and might lead to cutbacks in military shipbuilding.

Inspectors of the West German Air Force and Navy told reporters in Cologne the cost of the British-Italian-German aircraft had reached 67.4 million marks ($38.5 million) per plane, more than four times the original estimate. Project officials blamed the rise largely on high inflation rates in Britain and Italy.

Navy inspector Ansgar Bethge said that because of the increased cost, the Navy would have to spend almost twice as much on planes as on ships in the next few years, a reversal of the present situation. A total of 322 Tornados are to replace the aging Starfighter F-104s by 1988.

83 Cubans Abandon Refuge in U.S. Mission

HAVANA, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Eighty-three Cuban refugees who had been in the U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana since May 2 surrendered to the Fidel Castro government last night.

A spokesman for the mission said that the refugees were taken away in government buses. Informed sources said that the men were taken to a state security center for questioning but that the women and children were released after a visit to an immigration center.

More than 400 Cubans, most of them former political prisoners who wanted to emigrate to the United States, took refuge in the mission. There are still 204 refugees inside, the U.S. spokesman said.

Hurricane Death Toll Mounts to 56 in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 8 (AP) — The death toll from the hurricane designated Allen in Haiti mounted to at least 56 today.

The hurricane's 135-mph winds moved toward the Texas coast, and thousands of coastal residents prepared to flee. The 180-mile shoreline from Brownsville to High Island and including Galveston Bay was placed under a hurricane warning. A hurricane watch was posted east of High Island to Vermilion Bay, Louisiana, and the Mexican government posted a hurricane watch for the northeast coast of that country.

Although officials in Haiti have not estimated property damage, the hurricane is known to have smashed thousands of huts, unroofed many urban houses, destroyed thousands of banana and fruit trees and crops, nearly wiped out the coffee crop in some major coffee-growing areas, ruined stored food and killed thousands of goats and chickens.

Belgian Senate Confirms Autonomy Measure

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8 (UPI) — The Belgian Parliament overwhelmingly granted limited autonomy yesterday to the 3.1 million people of French-speaking Wallonia and the 5.5 million of Flemish-speaking Flanders, ending a 10-year struggle by the ethnically distinct regions.

The Senate vote of 132 to 23, with two abstentions, followed an Assembly vote earlier this week creating regional assemblies that will answer to regional executives on policies affecting cultural, physical and political matters.

Foreign and overall economic policy, defense and education will remain in the hands of the national government, which, however, is required to consult with the new assemblies on aspects of particular interest to the regions. The new arrangement gives 10 to 15 percent of the national budget to the regions, which can levy some taxes if they do not increase the overall burden to taxpayers.

Some U.S. Officials Work To Stall Aid to Nicaragua

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP) — Conservative groups within the executive branch are trying to sidetrack President Carter's intended $75 million in aid to Nicaragua in the hope that Ronald Reagan will be elected president in November and will kill the controversial plan to help that country's revolutionary government.

Administration sources who favor the president's policy of working with leftist forces in Central America say the Nicaraguan aid idea has produced misgivings and in some cases outright opposition among many intelligence officials and, to a lesser extent, in the Defense Department.

These loyalist sources say further that some military and intelligence officials are so hostile to the Carter approach that they have been portraying Nicaragua's Sandinista government as a Soviet and Cuban puppet supplying arms to Communist insurgents in neighboring El Salvador.

The apparent aim, according to the sources, is to block disbursement of aid to Nicaragua until after the U.S. presidential election.

The administration's internal battling over Central American policy, which basically has pitted the State Department against intelligence and Pentagon officials, has been especially intense since the Marxist-oriented Sandinistas won a bloody civil war for control of Nicaragua a year ago.

Policy Issue

The conflict involves the means by which the United States should deal with the violence and ferment in the area: Should it cultivate the Sandinistas and other exponents of radical change, or should it write them off as Communist puppets and try to isolate them by supporting the rightist military forces in neighboring countries?

Mr. Carter sides with the State Department, which has advocated patience and cooperation with the left. But supporters of that policy contend that opponents are attacking its linchpin — the Nicaraguan aid package.

Of particular concern to the State Department was a recent leak to syndicated newspaper columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, who generally reflect a strong anti-Communist line. In a column published by The Washington Post Aug. 1, they asserted that two convoys of ships carrying Soviet arms from Cuba recently were unloaded secretly in Nicaragua for eventual transfer of the arms to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

Although the column did not identify a source, it left the impression that the information came from intelligence officials. However, three high-level government sources with access to major intelligence on Central America said the column's assertions went far beyond any information in the hands of U.S. intelligence agencies.

According to these sources, when Cuban President Fidel Castro was in Managua in mid-July for the first anniversary celebration of the Sandinista victory, U.S. intelligence detected two Cuban vessels in the vicinity of Nicaragua, but had and has no evidence that the ships were carrying cargo that was unloaded in Nicaragua.

Defensive Weapons

Whatever weapons the Nicaraguans have appear to be largely defensive in nature, the sources said. They also noted that Nicaragua's military strength appears to be well below the level of all other Central American countries except Costa Rica, which has no army.

The advocates of a liberal policy in Central America believe the leak in the Evans and Novak column was part of a campaign to stop President Carter from disbursing further aid to Nicaragua. During the long effort to get the aid approved by Congress, opponents attached a stipulation that the president cannot release the funds without first certifying that Nicaragua is not aiding violent revolutionary movements in other countries.

An intelligence assessment to support that certification is being made and is expected to be ready for Mr. Carter's review shortly after the Democratic National Convention, which begins Monday. But administration sources say that if opponents of the aid can sow new doubts about Sandinista intentions, Mr. Carter might be forced to delay acting until after the election.

Similarly, these sources say, the attempt to force Mr. Carter to hold off on Nicaraguan aid may be reflected in the spate of reports about a meeting last month between Mr. Castro and United Nations Ambassador Donald McHenry, who headed the U.S. delegation to the anniversary celebration in Managua.

Some versions of the meeting imply that Mr. Castro spoke harshly of Mr. Reagan and voiced the hope that Mr. Carter would be reelected. However, persons who were present said the two talked only in general terms and that Mr. Castro's remarks about the U.S. election appeared to be largely jocular.

There is no question that the U.S. election is being watched closely in Central America. Reports from the region have noted that rightists in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, resisting U.S. pressures for political and social liberalization, are openly hopeful of a Reagan victory that might change U.S. policy.

International College Spain I.C.S. كالج

از کودکستان تا دیپلم متوسطه ــ واقع در شهر استپانو ــ که توسط عده‌ای از مدیران سابق و مؤسسین مدرسهٔ بین المللی ایران‌زمین اداره می‌شود از اول اکتبر ۸۰ اولین سال تحصیلی خود را با زبان انگلیسی شروع می‌کند که برای محصلین ایرانی، زبان فارسی و تاریخ ایران اجباری و زبان‌های فرانسه و اسپانیائی، اختیاری است.

لطفاً برای دریافت هر گونه اطلاعات و نامنویسی، تا قبل از پانزدهم سپتامبر با شماره تلفن ۸۰۰۱۴۸ (مالاگا ــ اسپانیا) بین ساعات ۸ تا ۱۱ صبح و ۱ تا ۴ بعدازظهر (به وقت گرینیج) تماس حاصل فرمائید.

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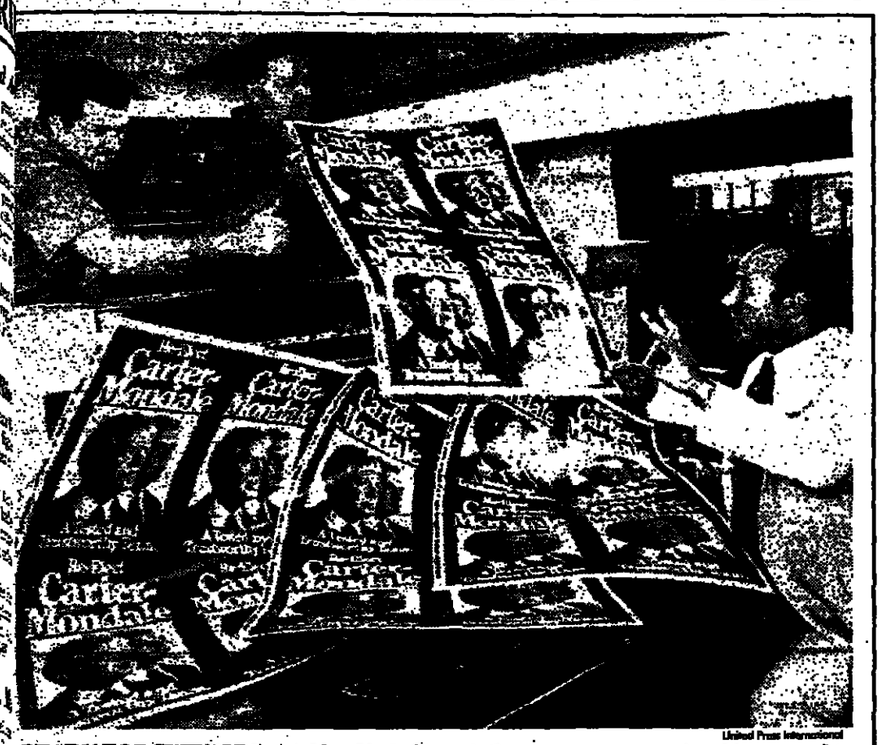

United Press International

READY FOR THE RUN — A New York City printing company owner gives his approval to two offset pressmen for the first of 100,000 Carter-Mondale posters being prepared for the Democratic National Convention. The four-day meeting will begin in New York next Monday.

Carter Drives Down Middle in Plan to Renew Industry

By Edward Cowan

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT) — In its plan for revitalizing U.S. industry, the Carter administration is shaping an enthusiastic but cautious, middle-of-the-road approach that avoids experimentalism in favor of making what already exists work better.

In a speech before the National Urban League Wednesday, the president said he would shortly propose an "economic renewal" program to modernize industry, stimulate research and development and "replace billions of dollars worth of older facilities." It is intended as a centerpiece of a second Carter administration.

NEWS ANALYSIS

President Carter gave few details, but promised a major address in the weeks to come. Administration officials have indicated, however, that the emphasis would be on making better use of the panoply of existing federal programs, plus tax incentives for investment and closer cooperation among government, business and labor.

This new Carter "industrial policy" could provide a basis for restoring unity within the Democratic Party after the convention. At present, Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts is sharply criticizing Mr. Carter's past policies as too little. In addition, it could serve as Mr. Carter's main counter to Ronald Reagan's economic platform, which puts its emphasis on tax cuts to stimulate the economy and less intervention by the federal government.

More specifically, elements of the Carter program include the following:

- The administration intends to reject urgings to set up a public corporation, patterned after the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the 1930s, to direct new capital into favored industries. It will largely rely on providing incentives to attract industry to declining areas and retrain workers.
- It will not propose a host of expensive programs. Rather, it will make particular use of the new legislation to subsidize development of synthetic fuels and draw funding from the windfall profits tax on oil company revenues.
- The program will stress greater cooperation among government, business and labor, but it will reject more far-reaching calls for a new "social compact" or for establishing an agency giving business and labor a formal government role.
- It will likely propose a broad liberalizing of business tax deductions for depreciation, but it will avoid tax incentives earmarked for particular industries, for fear of riddling the tax code with special interest loopholes.

By all indications, the administration's search for an industrial policy is marked by a pronounced ambivalence.

On the one hand, there is agreement that the government must take a more comprehensive, more detailed approach to managing the economy. No longer is it sufficient to rely on taxes, federal spending and Federal Reserve credit policy, the "macroeconomic" policy tools.

On the other hand, most officials share a resistance to creating new federal entities. A while back, for instance, when Treasury Secretary William Miller was asked how he felt about creating a new federal credit institution to help finance industrial modernization, he took a quietly negative view.

Additional Resources

Mr. Miller's wariness about creating another federal agency is echoed by his counterparts.

"We do have a lot of instruments in place," said Commerce Secretary Philip Klutznick. "All they need is additional resources. I would hate to see us create an institution just to create an institution."

Similarly, the administration, cautious and traditionalist in this respect, is dubious about launching a burst of experimental or pilot projects, preferring to deal with the forest, not the trees.

In that vein the administration is reluctant to impose its choices on a market economy. It is unlikely, he said, to embrace the May 20 proposal of Sen. Kennedy for a reindustrialization corporation to channel funds into particular industries. Others, including Felix Rohatyn, a New York investment banker, have urged a similar body that would decide the allocation of large amounts of investment capital. The administration prefers to rely essentially on the market.

Political Appeal

The Carter White House is certain to have its own version of the Kennedy emphasis on "rapid modernization" of older industries, to reduce what Sen. Kennedy called "the plague of plant closings." On May 10, Stuart Eizenstat, the White House domestic policy staff chief, told a University of North Carolina audience that the government must focus on particular industries and "on economically troubled areas of our country — the upper Midwest and Northeast."

This regional approach to industrial policy, advocated by Mr. Rohatyn and others, has strong political appeal. Winning the big blocs of electoral votes of such older industrial states as Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania is crucial to Mr. Carter's re-election. "If people are afraid, you have to deal with their fears — or you don't get re-elected," an administration economist said.

The White House and the Labor Department like the "tripartite" labor-business-government approach to problem-solving that is under way in steel and about to be tried in autos.

The administration is expected to stop well short of the sweeping "social contract" approach urged by Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers, or the "social compact" that Rep. Richard Bolling, D-Mo., vice chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, has called for.

Oddly enough, the administration shares with both business spokesmen and their liberal critics a deep reluctance to give Washington responsibility for investment decisions that have traditionally been made by business executives. Indeed, the Carter policy planners are wary of urgings that Washington emulate Tokyo and give preferred tax and credit terms to the promising export industries of tomorrow, a process that is dubbed "picking winners."

Instead, the emphasis is likely to be on "regions and communities," as Mr. Eizenstat implied in his North Carolina speech.

Officials hope that "positive adjustment" will help resolve the conflict between helping old industries, such as steel, and supporting high-technology industries, such as fiber optics and numerically programmed machine tools. The phrase is a Labor Department term for federal incentives to encourage displaced workers to learn new skills and, if necessary, move to where the new jobs are.

More money for research and an across-the-board liberalization of business depreciation shape up as the probable federal contributions to spurring investment and higher productivity, whoever wins the presidency in 1980.

Whatever its content, the administration's industrial policy is likely to be given a high rhetorical gloss and be announced with considerable fanfare as a main rallying point. As one administration sub-Cabinet official said, "Carter needs a vision."

Anderson Says He Will Not Drop Out Even If Democrats Nominate Kennedy

By Bill Peterson

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8 (WP) — John Anderson has changed his mind about Sen. Edward Kennedy. Now he says he will not withdraw from the presidential race if Mr. Kennedy wins the Democratic nomination.

Actually, the independent presidential hopeful says he never thought Mr. Kennedy had a chance of winning, and all the nice things he said about Mr. Kennedy after the two men met last week were misinterpreted.

"No secret deals were made," the Illinois congressman told a news conference here, insisting he never intended to withdraw. "There wasn't any alliance — or pact — or buck."

All he was really trying to do in meeting with Sen. Kennedy, Mr. Anderson added, was "reach out" to Democrats for support. "What better place is there to go for support than to a prominent member of the Democratic party?" he asked.

After last week's meeting, however, when asked if he would withdraw from the race if the Democrats nominated someone other than President Carter, Mr. Anderson said: "It would only be prudent for one like myself who believes very much in the two-party system to perhaps reconsider what my position would be."

The highly publicized meeting was seen as giving Mr. Kennedy's long-shot bid for the nomination a much-needed boost. With Mr. Anderson out of the race, Kennedy supporters argued, their man would have a far better chance of beating Ronald Reagan in the fall than would Mr. Carter.

Mr. Anderson has been plagued by questions about the move all week. When he woke up in Michigan yesterday, he was greeted by a blistering editorial in the Detroit News, accusing him of being "a supremely mutable hustler."

"It exposes the myth that John Anderson really is the holiest candidate of them all" the editorial said. "He apparently sees nothing incongruous about toadying to a man whose superstate philosophy he opposed in Congress for lo these many years. Philosophy, obviously, rates lower priority than access to the network television audience."

Mr. Anderson has been trying to minimize the issue all week, drawing away from Mr. Kennedy inch by inch. He has told supporters, "We're not pulling out, we're pulling ahead." Until yesterday, however, he had not said unequivocally that he would not withdraw if Sen. Kennedy won the nomination.

Mr. Anderson spent the last two days meeting with top executives of the auto and steel industries here and in Detroit, in an attempt to give his candidacy credibility. Yesterday he also met with Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers and an outspoken Kennedy supporter.

Platform Plank

Mr. Fraser and industry spokesman, including the chief executive officers of General Motors, Ford, U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel, all expressed admiration for Mr. Anderson's curiosity and grasp of issues affecting their interests. But none pledged him support.

Yesterday Mr. Anderson released the first plank — actually a position paper on mass transit — of what will become a platform he will run on in the fall.

A detailed 14-page document, it called for a 10 percent annual increase in mass transit ridership, expanded car pooling, trolley systems and the creation of a new Community Transportation Trust Fund — similar to the Highway Trust Fund set up under the Eisenhower administration — to provide long-term financial support for capital and operating costs of mass transit systems.

With no party apparatus to help or hamstring, a 40-member research staff has been working on a series of detailed position papers that will be released over the next month. When put together, these statements will form Mr. Anderson's platform.

Muskie on Tour as 'Political' Secretary

By Bernard Gwertzman

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8 (NYT) — Asserting that he was "the first political secretary of state in a long time," Edmund Muskie began a series of speeches yesterday by accusing the Republicans of advocating "a foreign policy of reaction" and of practicing "partisan doubletalk."

In recent years secretaries of state have avoided partisan speeches in election campaigns, but the former Maine senator, himself a vice presidential nominee in 1968 and a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972, has decided to travel around the country to seek support for the Carter administration's policies and to rebut Republican criticism.

Even as he spoke to the convention of the United Steelworkers of America yesterday morning and to a Hispanic group later, Mr. Muskie found himself caught in the swirl of speculation about the effort to prevent President Carter's nomination at the Democratic National Convention in New York City next week.

He refused, as he did Wednesday night in an airborne news conference, to support Mr. Carter's stand that the rules of the party should not be changed to allow delegates to vote their conscience instead of following the mandate of those who elected them.

Justified Stand

Mr. Muskie justified his stand at a news conference after his speech to the steelworkers by saying that his job was nonpolitical, even though he had told the steelworkers, "I am the first political secretary of state in a long time, and I intend to play that job."

Asked to define what he meant by a political secretary of state, he replied, "By that I mean the issues that confront the world are political in the sense that they affect people with a small 'p' and not in the American two-party, or three-party system."

While saying again that he was not seeking the nomination if the convention wanted someone other than Mr. Carter or Sen. Edward Kennedy, Mr. Muskie refused to rule out acceptance of the nomination if it was offered to him. He even seemed to enjoy teasing his audience about the draft-Muskie movement, which he says he has not encouraged.

"I've recently been asked about my purposes at another convention — next week in New York," he said in his speech to the steelworkers. "Let me tell you today that I love my job. Let me also tell you that I am following the political prescription of Eleanor Roosevelt. Her advice to herself is not bad advice for me. It went like this: 'Always be on time. Do as little talking as humanly possible. And remember to lean back in the parade car so everybody can see the president.'"

'Enough Hardware'

Without mentioning Republicans specifically in his discussion of foreign policy, Mr. Muskie said that "there are those who suggest that the freedom of other people is none of our business, that with enough military hardware our freedom can be secure while the freedom of others is stifled."

"I say that that is an invitation to trouble," he continued. "It is a narrow vision of ourselves and of our world. It would be a foreign policy of reaction."

In Anaheim, Calif., the secretary told the Hispanic group, known as the American G.I. Forum, that the Republicans were trying to sow panic about American defenses. "They ask a blank check for massive military spending, but at the same time they call for a massive tax cut," he said. "They say that they are for arms control but against SALT-2. Well, I say they can't have it both ways."

At the news conference, the only foreign policy matter he discussed at length was Iran. He said that he hoped that the release last month of one of the hostages, Richard Queen, the end of the holy Islamic month of Ramadan on Aug. 12 and the eventual formation of a new Iranian government might provide movement toward the release of the remaining hostages. But he was unable to provide any specific encouragement.

Libya Says Many Visitors Promoted Ties With U.S.

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 8 (NYT) — Libya asserted yesterday that its relations with Billy Carter were "normal" ties of the sort engaged in by many other prominent American citizens and institutions and attributed the controversy in the United States over those relations to a "Zionist" campaign against the president's brother and the Tripoli government.

In his country's first official reaction to the Billy Carter matter, Ahmed el-Shahati, chairman of Libya's foreign liaison bureau, issued a long and spirited statement saying that the president's brother, like other Americans, had endeavored only to "promote friendly relations between the American and Libyan peoples based on mutual respect and common interests."

Mr. Shahati was Billy Carter's host for his first visit to Libya in September 1978. His statement was issued through the foreign liaison bureau and distributed by the official press agency.

Mr. Shahati said other Americans who had visited Libya for similar purposes in the last two years included J. William Fulbright, the former Democratic senator from Arkansas; Najib Halaby, the former chairman of Pan American World Airways and father-in-law of Jordan's King Hussein; Vance Hartke, the former Democratic senator from Indiana, and Dean Brown, the former U.S. ambassador to Jordan.

Further, Mr. Shahati said Libya had established contacts or developed joint programs with universities in Idaho, Georgia, Louisiania, Florida, Wyoming, Michigan, Washington state and Washington, D.C., and had "established links with black American and Black Muslim organizations, the red Indians' National Council, the organizations of Arab-descendant Americans and other popular organizations."

Mr. Shahati, said by reliable sources here to be in almost total charge of handling the campaign to win friends for Libya in the United States, strongly defended his country's relations with Billy Carter.

Asserting that the controversy over the president's brother's ties was a result of what he described as "an aggressive Zionist campaign" aimed at Billy Carter, Libya and Libya's allies, Mr. Shahati defended Libya's relations with Billy Carter as entirely proper.

Loan Acknowledged

"All the allegations on Billy Carter's relations" with the Libyan Foreign Relations Bureau "are groudless," the statement said. His relations with Libyan "economic associations," it said, "are as normal as any other Americans' relations with them as can be proved by relevant documents."

The president's brother has acknowledged accepting $220,000 from the Libyan government, which he has characterized as a loan made without a written agreement.

Libyan officials refused to comment on the money or to discuss the matter in any detail, reiterating their allegations that the controversy surrounding the matter was the work of Zionist groups in the United States that were hostile to the Libyan stand on Palestinian and Arab issues.

"Zionism would not hesitate to use any deviant means in order to serve its interests and to check any unapproved relations the American people wish to establish with other peoples," the statement said.

Federal Judge Steps Down in Abscam Trial

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP) — The federal judge assigned to oversee the first Abscam trial has removed himself from the case, saying his impartiality might be questioned because of previous involvement with the matter.

The judge, Jacob Mishler, who stepped down yesterday, was immediately replaced by Judge George Pratt so the trial could begin Monday as scheduled.

The defendants, who include Rep. Michael Myers, D-Pa., are charged with conspiring to accept bribes from an undercover FBI agent who posed as an Arab sheikh seeking favors. The agent posed as a representative of Abdul Enterprises.

Judge Mishler also was assigned to preside over two other Abscam trials involving three other congressmen. Defense lawyers had sought his removal because he presided in a civil case in which Abdul Enterprises was sued by a British West Indies bank before the Abscam investigation became public.

The defense alleged that Judge Mishler knew during that trial that Abdul Enterprises was a phony venture and that he cooperated with a government attempt to protect the investigation's cover.

Officials Mount to Nicaragua

Donovan Quits Post as Adviser In White House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP) — Hedley Donovan, a senior adviser to President Carter whose duties were a mystery even to many of his colleagues in the White House, has resigned effective Aug. 15, the White House announced yesterday.

Mr. Donovan, 66, the retired editor-in-chief of Time magazine, joined the White House staff last summer in the midst of the president's shakeup of the Cabinet and his senior staff. Mr. Donovan, who served without pay, was given free rein to advise Mr. Carter on both foreign policy and domestic issues.

However, after a year in the job, the only project with which Mr. Donovan was visibly associated was the creation of the President's Commission for a National Agenda for the Eighties. The 50-member commission of prominent Americans is now at work with the help of a staff of 30 and a $2.8 million budget.

White House press secretary Jody Powell said yesterday that Mr. Donovan also was involved in another project for the president, which he declined to identify. Mr. Powell said Mr. Donovan had always planned to serve only for about a year."

3 Mile Isle Costs Top $500 Million

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 8 (UPI) — Costs due to the nation's worst commercial nuclear power accident at the Three Mile Island power plant have topped $500 million and will continue to grow until the facility is restored to normal operations, utility officials say.

It may eventually cost $1.5 billion — or more — to clean up the highly contaminated nuclear plant and buy electricity from other power companies to supply the firm's 1.5 million customers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, officials have indicated. That would be about $1,000 per customer.

In a report last year, General Public Utilities Corp., owner of Three Mile Island, estimated that the cleanup would take four years and cost $400 million, excluding the price of buying additional power during the Three Mile Island outage.

Viking-1 Is Shut Off, Ending Mars Mission

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 8 (UPI) — Viking-1 ran out of gas yesterday on its 1,489th orbit of Mars, and scientists shut down its radio transmitter, ending one phase of a four-year mission that increased scientific knowledge of Earth's nearest planet neighbor.

The spacecraft had operated years beyond its expected life and more than two years longer than Viking-2. But Viking-1 finally ran out of the attitude control gas used to stabilize it, and the project commander decided to turn off the transmitter in order to keep the radio channels clear for future use.

Lawyers Reject GOP Policy on Judges, Abortion

HONOLULU, Aug. 8 (NYT) — The American Bar Association has sharply criticized the Republican Party's platform provision on the selection of judges, officially calling on Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential nominee, to disavow the platform's requirement that only persons who oppose abortion be considered for judgeships.

Concluding the association's annual convention here, the policy-making House of Delegates voted overwhelmingly on Wednesday to put the organization on record as opposed to the selection of judges "on the basis of particular political or ideological philosophies that may or may not be held" by the judicial candidates.

The Republican platform calls for the "appointment of judges at all levels of the judiciary who respect traditional family values and the sanctity of innocent human life." In the context of the abortion debate, that language signifies opposition to abortion.

The ABA resolution said that the association "reaffirms its commitment to the appointment to the judiciary of judges qualified on the basis of merit and renounces any appointment process repugnant to that concept."

Jerome Bogutz of the Philadelphia Bar Association, which sponsored the resolution, told the delegates that the Republican platform "runs counter to any sound commitment to merit selection and imposes improper and arbitrary standards on the judicial selection process."

Boy Has Nightmare, Falls to Death in U.S.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Aug. 8 (UPI) — Darrin Saunders, a 13-year-old Virginia boy vacationing with his parents apparently had a nightmare Wednesday, bolted from his motel room and plunged over a balcony railing, falling five stories to his death.

Police said that Darrin's parents told them that he had a history of nightmares followed by sleepwalking. They said he got out of bed and ran out to the balcony before anyone could stop him.

Justice Office Broadens Carter Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

in the case. He can conduct grand jury proceedings and grant immunity to witnesses, and in general wield powers given special prosecutors.

Because Mr. Civiletti and Mr. Renfrew were involved in some aspects of the case, Mr. Shaheen will present his final report to Solicitor General Wade McCree Jr. He also may submit a final report to other department officials and Congress, if he wishes, the directive says.

Some department officials said that they were stunned at the broad scope of Mr. Shaheen's mandate and power. Mr. Renfrew's order says he has authority "to investigate for criminal, civil and administrative purposes, and offenses arising from the activities of Billy Carter in acting as an alleged agent of the Libyan government, including, but not limited to, the conduct of any and all government employees or appointees, or any other persons ...." Mr. Shaheen is expected to use both FBI agents and department attorneys in his inquiry.

Mr. Shaheen's office was set up by former Attorney General Edward Levi in the mid-1970s. The Justice Department has resisted efforts to replace it with an inspector-general who would be subject to presidential appointment.

The office has a reputation for independence, heightened most recently by its 1979 annual report, which criticized both Mr. Civiletti and the president for failing to act swiftly enough on recommended dismissals of two department employees.

Neal Declines Job

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP) — James Neal, a former Watergate special prosecutor, yesterday turned down the job of investigating Billy Carter, telling Senate special subcommittee Chairman Birch Bayh, D-Ind., that he could not spare the time from his private law practice in Nashville.

Mr. Neal's refusal was a major setback for the fledgling investigation, which has been plagued by an atmosphere of partisan politics and the shadow of the coming election, as well as by dwindling enthusiasm among senators on the subcommittee.

Most of the nine senators on the panel had left town or were about to return to their home states for a 10-day recess yesterday, thus throwing into doubt whether a chief counsel could be found in the next week. Sen. Bayh has said he wants to wrap up investigative hearings within three weeks, a timetable which now seems increasingly improbable.

A dispute arose this week between the subcommittee and the White House, which was insisting on having White House lawyers present during interviews of President Carter's staff members.

However, Sen. Bayh said he talked yesterday with White House counsel Lloyd Cutler and said "he understood it is not wise to let something like that give the appearance of trying to inhibit witnesses on their testimony."

Sen. Bayh added, "Cutler said he would work it out and find a way for volunteer attorneys to sit in" with those who must be interviewed.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Tough Test for Zimbabwe

It was through courage and decisiveness, sometimes of a ruthless sort, that Robert Mugabe rose to the top of Rhodesia's fragmented black nationalist movement and became the first leader of an independent Zimbabwe. Those same qualities were shown again in his swift decision to press murder charges against Edgar Tekere, secretary-general of his party and a principal organizer of the guerrilla army that finally forced an end to white minority rule.

Only by identifying himself with the prosecution of Tekere could Mugabe hope to mute the racial passions in this case. Many blacks are disturbed, to say the least, at the sight of a leading black independence fighter brought by white police before a white magistrate on charges of killing a white farm manager. And many whites initially saw the allegations against Tekere as confirmation of their worst fears about black rule. The prime minister has now accepted the challenge of convincing both sides that the war is really over, and that his government is committed to justice without regard to color.

When Mugabe chose a course of conciliation with defeated white and black rivals, he set himself a formidable task. It is hard enough in any circumstances to legitimize the laws and government of a new nation. In Zimbabwe's case, the problem was complicated by a bitter history of conflict. Only months ago, many of those now serving as Cabinet ministers were being vilified by the previous regime as outlaws and terrorists. But Mugabe understood that merely turning the tables would solve little. Putting radical rhetoric aside, he called on all in Zimbabwe to help create a nation that would be prosperous and stable as well as independent.

Not surprisingly, many of his original supporters felt betrayed. Edgar Tekere became their spokesman. Zimbabwe's courts will now have to decide whether he carried that opposition to the point of lawlessness. Whether or not he is convicted, there are many others who, after long years as guerrillas, are finding it difficult to adapt to the rule of law, particularly when it visibly protects the interests of the white minority as well as of the black majority. How well they now adapt will go far toward determining the value of their victory.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nuclear Fuel for Iraq

The country this time is Iraq. The problem is two European nuclear sales that could give it a nuclear weapons capability in the space of a few years. The most immediate of these problems is a French-built research reactor. And the issue is this: Why are the French supplying Iraq with highly enriched uranium fuel to run it? As with most other research reactors, this one was originally designed to run on fuel so highly enriched that it can be used directly in a bomb. Such fuel can also be easily reprocessed, and just around the corner is a planned sale by Italy of a small-scale reprocessing facility that would give Iraq just that ability.

There is some relevant history here. Several years ago, the United States urged an international effort to develop new research reactor fuels that could not double as the ingredients of nuclear explosives. Otherwise, the United States argued, research reactors could become a major source of nuclear weapons spread. Then France announced that it had found such a fuel, which it calls "*caramel*." The French were proud, and spared no efforts in letting others know of their achievement.

That, however, was where the good news ended. Despite U.S. pleadings, France has apparently allowed Iraq to refuse to accept the safer *caramel* fuel and has agreed to fuel the reactor with the original weapons-grade material. Recent reports in the French press suggest that some or all of the initial loading of 70 kilograms of fuel has already been shipped to Iraq, even though the reactor will not be ready for about a year. That amount is sufficient to produce about four Hiroshima-sized weapons.

France argues that since Iraq has signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, there is no cause for concern. France also insists that it has required all possible safeguards to protect the fuel from misuse. But it has steadfastly refused to say what these precautions are — especially, who and what will ensure that the spent reactor fuel is removed from Iraq every few months as soon as it has been removed from the reactor. French sources have said privately that if the safeguards were ever breached, it would terminate the deal immediately. Swell.

There is little doubt that Iraq possesses a high degree of nuclear know-how. France created and supported a "nuclear university" near Baghdad, and many Iraqi nuclear scientists have trained in France.

The United States has no direct control over the French sale, but it has an interest that goes well beyond the common goal of nonproliferation, for it supplies much of the highly enriched uranium France needs. Since 1957, the United States has shipped France more than 5,000 kilograms of the stuff. No one suggests that U.S.-supplied fuel will end up in Iraq. But it is because the United States supplies much of France's needs that France can sell 70 kilograms of what it produces to Iraq. Surely that puts the United States in a strong position to insist that France export only the safer *caramel* fuel it developed.

Although the United States has a special interest, the Iraqi sales are not just a matter for U.S. concern. All governments with a serious interest in stopping or slowing the spread of nuclear weapons must be concerned about a new locus of proliferation in a volatile region of the world. All possible pressure needs to be brought to persuade both France and Italy that Western — and world — security would be better served by a more cautious nuclear sales policy to Iraq.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

No Bilingual Double-Talk

New guidelines on bilingual education just proposed by the Department of Education should end much confusion and political double-talk. They require that non-English-speaking pupils be taught English as quickly as possible; but also that they be protected in the interim from falling behind in other work, with teaching in the native language.

Deliberate abuses have combined with pedagogical ineptitude to turn much bilingual education into permanent detention for children, segregated and dependent. Such disregard of the children's interests has occasionally been given an air of legitimacy by the mistaken idea that the country should become bilingual, with Spanish as a second official language. The new guidelines set matters straight.

They reaffirm English as the language of school and country. They recommend bilingual education as the way to make the transition to English least painful and most efficient. As they should, the guidelines leave open the use of other routes to the same goal. For example, "English as a Second Language" stresses separate instruction in English for foreign youngsters while letting them attend regular classes in all other subjects.

The best way to learn English and get the most out of education can be left to local pedagogical discretion. What cannot is the right to equal opportunity. Those who glorify the days when immigrant children were thrown into the educational pool to sink or swim do not realize how callous that approach sometimes could be. Many sank.

Not to use new pedagogical devices to help non-English-speaking youngsters violates those children's rights. That is what the Supreme Court said in 1974, when it left the nature of the remedies to responsible authorities. What makes the new guidelines necessary is that these authorities often have lacked pedagogical responsibility or abdicated to political pressures.

Sound as the guidelines are, they cannot do the job alone. Unless school districts and state authorities ensure that bilingual teachers are also fluent in English, the transition process will fail. Each pupil's progress should be monitored to ensure that transitional attendance in bilingual classes is as brief as possible.

The guidelines will be debated in hearings next month. They are certain to be attacked both by those who want to scuttle bilingual education, and those who want to scuttle English as the nation's single official language. There will be diversionary calls for maintaining children's personal heritage. The Department of Education, having embarked on the right course, should not be deflected from leading every youngster, as quickly as possible, toward fluency in English. It is one of the few indisputable tools for success in school, and in American society.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 9, 1905

PORTSMOUTH, N.H. — The peace envoys were received here with high honors, and the occasion developed into a great public festival. Contrary to expectation, the Russian envoys divided the applause with the Japanese and were given the most cordial reception. Opinion among the members of the two missions is about equally divided as to the prospects of peace. The Russians are very skeptical, but the Japanese seem to think the negotiations will be successful. The Japanese terms will probably be disclosed on Thursday, and until then, the Russians can give no idea as to whether they can entertain the Japanese demands.

Fifty Years Ago

August 9, 1930

WASHINGTON — The federal government today, from President Hoover down, pressed into service every agency available to tackle the problem of relieving America's devastating drought losses, estimated at between $500 million and $1,000 million during the last five weeks. The Treasury Department is considering ways in which farmers whose immediate resources are destroyed can best be given financial assistance. The only bright spot in the present situation is that the slump in wheat prices, due to the large surplus, has been checked. As much as 100 million bushels of wheat could be used to make up for the shortage of corn caused by the drought.

The Medical Facts of Nuclear Attack

By Dr. Howard H. Hiatt

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Recent talk by public figures about winning or even surviving a nuclear war reflects a widespread failure to appreciate the facts. Any nuclear war would inevitably cause death, disease and suffering of epidemic proportions for which effective medical intervention on any realistic scale would be impossible.

This recognition leads to the same conclusion that public-health specialists have reached for such contemporary epidemics as those of lung cancer and heart disease: Prevention is essential for effective control.

What can be said about the kinds of epidemics that would result from the use of nuclear weapons?

Two sources of information are available. The first is descriptions of the medical effects of the Hiroshima bomb, dropped 35 years ago Wednesday, Aug. 6, and the Nagasaki bomb, dropped three days later. The second is several recent and authoritative theoretical projections of the medical effects of bombing U.S. or Soviet cities.

The Hiroshima bomb, equivalent to 20,000 tons of TNT, is estimated to have killed 100,000 people out of a total population of 245,000; it destroyed two-thirds of the 90,000 buildings within the city limits. Perhaps even more chilling than the statistics are the descriptions of individual victims. Consider this image presented by John Hersey in his book, "Hiroshima":

"There were about 20 men all in exactly the same nightmarish state: Their faces were wholly burned, their eye sockets were hollow, the fluid from their melted eyes had run down their cheeks ... their mouths were mere swollen, pus-covered wounds, which they could not bear to stretch enough to admit the spout of a teapot."

The effects of a hypothetical nuclear attack on a major U.S. city were described in articles last year in the Scientific American, and in 1962 in the New England Journal of Medicine. They were based on studies prepared by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy and the Atomic Energy Commission, which is now part of the Department of Energy.

The city's hypothetical disaster begins with a 20-megaton bomb — equivalent to 20 million tons of TNT, 1,000 times the power of the Hiroshima bomb — exploding at ground level in a downtown area and excavating a crater a half-mile in diameter. Even the most heavily reinforced concrete structures will not survive within a four-mile radius — which encompasses most of the hospitals and medical personnel in the area. As far as 15 miles from the blast, all frame buildings would be damaged beyond repair.

The detonation of the bomb would release so much thermal energy that, up to 40 miles away, retinal burns incurred by looking at the fireball would cause blindness. More than 20 miles from the center, the firestorm — fueled by ignited houses, foliage, and oil and gasoline storage tanks — would increase the already catastrophic damage caused by the blast.

Among the 3.5 million people in the city and surrounding area, the blast and firestorm would cause 2.2 million fatalities; survivors would be badly burned, blinded and otherwise seriously wounded. Many would be disoriented. The need would be great for medical care, food, water, shelter and clothing, but all would be gravely inadequate.

These are the short-term effects. The problems of radiation sickness — including intractable nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, bleeding, hair loss, severe infection and often death — would grow in the period ahead.

How would modern medicine deal with the casualties of a nuclear attack? Hersey described the problem presented to Hiroshima's medical-care system and its capabilities and response:

"Of 150 doctors in the city, 65 were already dead and most of the rest were wounded. Of 1,780 nurses, 1,654 were dead or too badly hurt to work. In the biggest hospital, that of the Red Cross, only six doctors out of 30 were able to function, and only 10 nurses out of more than 200. At least 10,000 of the wounded made their way to the [Red Cross Hospital], which was altogether unequal to such a trampling."

'Perhaps during this election year we might ask, as one price for our support, that all candidates for high office offer their answer to this question.'

In the aftermath of a nuclear attack on the U.S. city in question, what are the prospects for medical care? Using as a base a figure of 6,560 physicians in the area at the time of attack, the 1962 study projects that almost 5,000 would be killed immediately or fatally injured, and that only 900 would be in a condition to render post-attack medical care. The ratio of injured persons to physicians thus would exeed 1,700 to 1. If a physician spent an average of only 15 minutes with each injured person and worked 16 hours each day, the studies project, it would take 16 to 26 days for each casualty to be seen once.

Thus, it is unrealistic to seriously suggest medical response to the overwhelming health problems that would follow a nuclear attack. Medical measures would be woefully ineffective in dealing with the burden of cancer and genetic defects afflicting survivors and future generations. Radioactivity would make the blast area uninhabitable for months. Most of the area's water supply, sanitation resources and transportation and industrial capacity would be destroyed.

At present, more than 50,000 nuclear weapons are deployed and ready. Many dwarf in destructive power the bomb used against Hiroshima. Sufficient nuclear bombs exist outside the United States to subject every major U.S. city repeatedly to the kind of destruction described above.

One might ask the purpose of detailing such almost unthinkable conditions. But, actually, the conditions are not unthinkable; rather, they are infrequently thought about, much less discussed. Among the painful results of the silence are the continuing proliferation of nuclear weapons and the failures to reject nuclear war as a "viable option" in the management of world problems.

If we examine the consequences of nuclear war in medical terms, we must pay heed to the inescapable lesson of contemporary medicine: Where treatment of a given disease is ineffective, or where costs are insupportable, attention must be given to prevention.

Both conditions apply to the effects of nuclear war: Treatment programs would be virtually useless, the costs staggering.

Can more compelling arguments be marshaled for a preventive strategy? Perhaps during this election year we might ask, as one price for our support, that all candidates for high office offer their answer to this question.

Dr. Howard H. Hiatt is the dean of the Harvard School of Public Health and a professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School. He wrote this article for The Los Angeles Times.

The Need For Carter To Unify

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — "If you've seen one city slum, you've seen them all," said Spiro Agnew in 1968, defending his decision not to campaign in the urban ghettos. Twelve years later, when Ronald Reagan visited the South Bronx — a shamefully blighted area even before Agnew's day — the Republican candidate could still compare its burned-out buildings and vacant lots to "London after the blitz."

Reagan promised on Tuesday to do something about such areas if elected president, but a small crowd of demonstrators, who'd heard all that before, shouted him down with the chant: "You ain't gonna do nothing." This briefly angered Reagan, but he told reporters that as he was leaving in his limousine he realized: "There we were, driving away, and you think of them back there in all that ugliness and they have no place to go. All that is before them is to sit and look at what we just saw."

That is a good deal more about this country's dismal and persisting ghettos, and the people trapped in them, than some politicians ever learn. But the political significance of Reagan's experience in the South Bronx was that he was there at all, unlike Spiro Agnew. Once again, as in his acceptance speech in Detroit and his choice of a vice president, Reagan was reaching beyond his likely base of conservative support.

His reward for his visit to the Bronx is not likely to be many black votes, since he can hardly reverse black voting trends in one campaign. But the very effort undermines what many Democrats expected to be an effective argument against him, as it was against Barry Goldwater in 1964 — that he is a narrow right-wing ideologue unconcerned with minorities, the cities, the poor, or anything but middle-class white America.

Split Party

As the Democrats gather for their New York convention, President Carter also needs to reach out to those who are skeptical or who oppose him. His job approval rating in the latest Harris Poll is only 22 percent, his Republican opponent does not appear from the early evidence to be anything like the pushover some Democrats expected, and an independent, already running ahead of Carter in some states, will take the stage in September.

Even Democratic control of the House and the Senate appears endangered. That's one good reason why the "Open Convention" movement erupted among members of Congress from marginal districts. Carter did try to mollify them by promising to stay out of districts where his presence might damage their chances, but that's hardly encouraging.

His new proposal for a national "economic renewal plan" is unlikely to salvage his fortunes, particularly when offered in an election year by a president whose major economic achievements are high unemployment and double-digit inflation. His administration has shown scarcely a flash of the creative thinking that would be necessary for reindustrialization on a large scale.

Loyalty Bonds

Carter lacks an outstanding record at home or abroad, and has failed to inspire deep bonds of loyalty among Democrats. Neither of these handicaps is entirely his fault, but they deprive him of much of the usual value of incumbency.

But not all. Carter's major asset remains his possession of the presidency. Witness the ease with which he commandeered a solid hour of prime-time television on all three networks to present his studied defense of his conduct in the Libyan affair. And Edward Kennedy could give Reagan some instructive counsel on Carter's ability and willingness to use the powers of the presidency for re-election purposes.

Unfortunately for Carter, he has not shown the same skill at working with Congress to effect a program, or in keeping his party united behind him. Even now, he is locked in divisive combat with Kennedy not only on the delegate-voting issue and the nomination itself but on numerous platform questions.

Kennedy's stubborn persistence might have survived all efforts at conciliation; and the Carter forces did compromise with him on the convention agenda and schedule. On the other hand, the president himself ruled out compromise on the voting rule, terming his stand a matter of principle and integrity; and in writing the party platform, his agents consistently refused to yield anything substantive to the views of party liberals.

That, along with Carter's weaknesses, has produced a contested convention. It need not result in a divided party, but it surely will unless he demonstrates his leadership by reaching out, at every opportunity, to opponents and critics.

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Letters

Standards

Re the news that two Canadian tabloids have attacked Princess Margaret's life-style (IHT, July 30): As a liberated woman several years older than the princess, I defend her right to her life-style.

When Prince Charles' little amorous adventures hit the headlines, it is always with a tone of indulgent sympathy for a viril, attractive young buck. When Pierre Elliott Trudeau (after numerous previous romances) wedded a woman more than young enough to be his daughter, there were happy sighs of joy for an attractive old buck. Yet when a prominent member of the *female* sub-species behaves in a similar way, there is a moralistic outcry from the chauvinistic, male-dominated media establishment.

How much longer must we endure this nonsensical double standard? I suspect it will last until women in all ranks of life cease to allow themselves to be intimidated. What is sauce for the gander is also sauce for the goose, and if Margaret has at long last found a little happiness, we should all be rejoicing for her. I am.

PEGGY FENN.

Geneva.

PLO Progress

The PLO is proving to be a source of a multitude of curses to the civilized world. On the local scene, it has brought terror and suffering to a number of countries in the Middle East. In the international arena, the role of the PLO is also becoming increasingly sinister.

At Moslem conferences and at the United Nations, the PLO is unabashedly acting as Russia's tool and mouthpiece by defending the tragic rape of Afghanistan and keeping up a filibuster in the Security Council with nauseatingly repetitive sessions aimed at Israel, so that Russia's misdeeds in Afghanistan, Vietnam, Eritrea, etc., can escape attention and censure.

Beyond this, the PLO has committed a lasting, grave disservice to civilized mankind by sadly lowering the standards of decency and moral judgment. When the PLO foisted Yasser Arafat on the UN General Assembly some years ago, the barriers of indignation and moral judgment were irreparably impaired, so that now we see a delegate at the UN conference on women in Copenhagen without a worldwide outcry, as should have occurred.

FRED MANN.

Nairobi.

PLO and Khomeini

The linking of the PLO with the attempt to assassinate Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris leaves me baffled by the question of why the PLO should support Khomeini. The recent increased concern to achieve international recognition and respectability is ill-matched with a close attachment to Khomeini's total and bloodstained tyranny. They cannot be oblivious to the detrimental effects of this association on their efforts to secure international acceptance and support, both moral and financial.

Financially, the PLO must continue to count on the support received from the Arab world, and in particular from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq, all of whom are, to say the least, disturbed by the continuing turmoil in Iran.

Politically, even without the damage to Soviet credit in the Islamic world as a result of the Afghan adventure, the PLO increasingly needs the support of the West if its aspirations are ever to be realized.

MORAD KHAVARY.

London.

Electoral College

The lead editorial on the presidency (IHT Aug. 2-3) strikes a responsive chord. A new approach may be needed in our methods of selecting presidential candidates. We have been experiencing to an increasing degree, especially with an expanded primary system, a choosing of candidates by the press and television barons. Witness the events of this year.

It became apparent from February onward that it was desirable from the point of view of the aforesaid barons to have Mr. Reagan as the Republican candidate. He was the only Republican in their eyes that the dismal incumbent might succeed in beating.

But a funny thing happened. The dreaded Reagan not only won the nomination, but began to look like a winner in the general election. Ergo, Carter must be destroyed. Hence Billygate. The ridiculous overplaying of this two-bit affair, coupled with the cute announcement that the press-created candidate Anderson would (probably) withdraw from the race if Carter were not to be the Democratic selection, is yet another attempt to befuddle the electorate and steer the voters into accepting the barons' as yet undisclosed choice.

We don't need a commission of experts on the presidency or otherwise to find a solution to the problem you pose. We need only refer to the Constitution, which provides for the manner of electing individuals to the Electoral College. Let that procedure be followed, and let the electors perform their task of electing a president *without prior commitments*.

ROGER D. LAPHAM Jr.

Paris.

Self-Management

As a student of the Yugoslav system of self-management, with several years' experience living and working in that country, I am usually disappointed by newspaper articles on that subject. No one seems either to want or to be able to realize that the system of self-management cannot adequately be judged by the usual Western norms. Indeed, the values which we uphold, such as democracy and free enterprise, are often unreal. Democracy, using the definition of participation, is absent most of the time in most Western capitalist countries. Similarly, most economists, who can rarely agree on anything, are usually unanimous in the opinion that free enterprise is nonexistent.

Yugoslavia is a country undergoing a vast and complex process of change as it implements a new and, in many ways, unique system. Under such conditions, there has to be a stricter control over society. It may be that self-management will ultimately represent a true democracy, a pluralism of interests. Certainly the superficial democracy in the West, arising from the right to vote once every four or five years for one of several political parties, is something the Yugoslavs have, perhaps rightly, dismissed as being of little significance.

A.H. EAMES.

Vienna.

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Device to Quiet Wild Pulse Tested in U.S.

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT) — A team of doctors has successfully tested a small, battery-powered device that, when implanted in the body, prevents cardiac arrest in patients who have a high risk of sudden death, a report in The New England Journal of Medicine said yesterday.

The developers said that if further tests are successful, the device might be implanted in up to 20,000 Americans a year. It is intended as a supplement to other therapies such as drugs and surgery.

In an editorial accompanying the report on the pilot study, Dr. James Willerson of the University of Texas Health Science Center in Dallas called the device "a potentially important therapeutic contribution" to the care of patients whose abnormal heart rhythms cannot be controlled by drugs.

The device is a miniature version of the defibrillator machine, which is used by ambulance and hospital workers to give an electrical shock to a heart that has developed the potentially fatal abnormality called ventricular fibrillation. The implanted device is designed to provide immediate correction within the patient's body and thus prevent fatal delay.

90 Percent

When implanted in six patients in Baltimore, the device corrected the life-threatening rhythm nine out of 10 times, the doctors reported. Seven of the nine corrections occurred in experimental conditions in a hospital laboratory. The other two occurred spontaneously while the patients were going about their everyday activities. In the 10th instance, the patient died.

In describing the cases in the journal article and at a news conference yesterday, researchers from Johns Hopkins and Sinai hospitals in Baltimore said that they did not know whether the death was caused by failure of the device.

The nine-ounce device is placed under the skin of the upper abdomen. Wires lead from it to the heart. Implantation requires major surgery.

The device was developed and manufactured under the name AID defibrillator by MedradIntec Systems in Pittsburgh. It is not being marketed because it is still experimental. It would cost about $5,000.

The implanted defibrillator monitors each heartbeat, recognizes potentially fatal heart rhythm abnormalities, and delivers the corrective defibrillatory jolts of electricity within 15 to 20 seconds.

The Baltimore doctors said the patients were conscious and felt "no undue discomfort" when they received the shocks.

To underscore the potential importance of the device, the doctors said in their report that "four patients identified as candidates for implantation of the device died before transfer to this hospital."

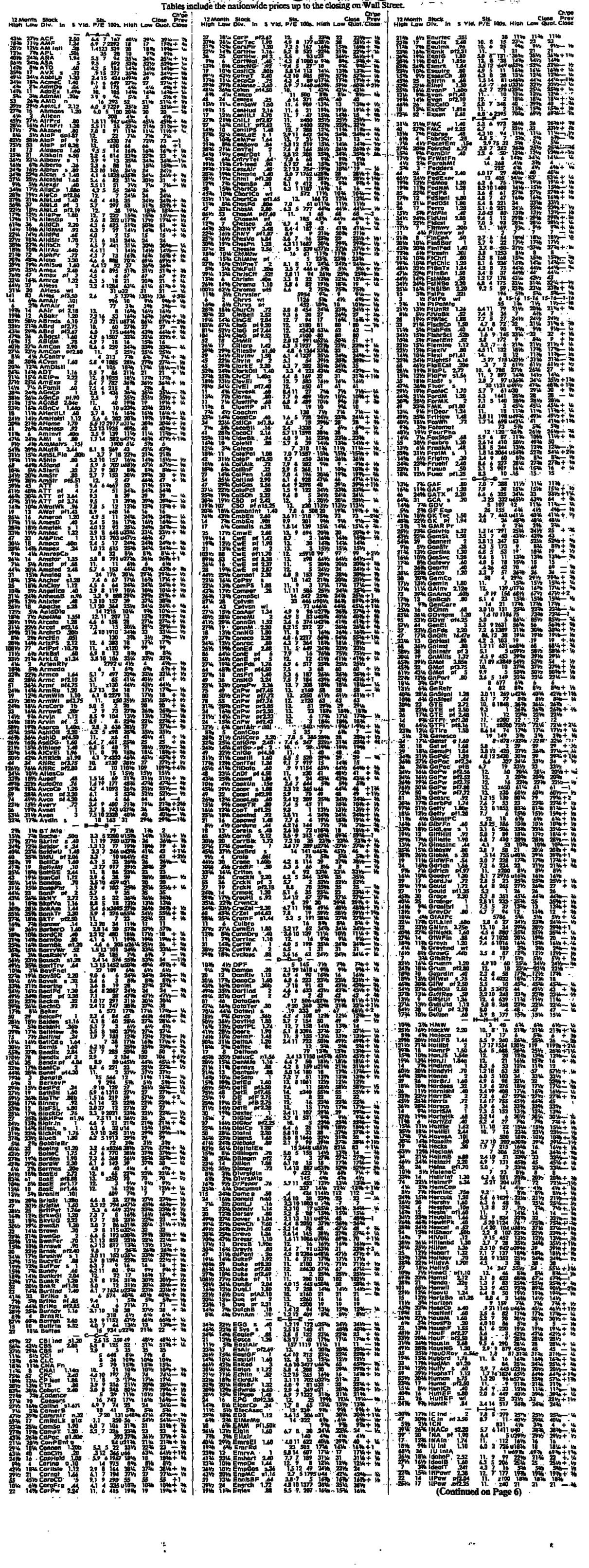
The defibrillator device differs from a pacemaker. The defibrillator gives an electrical shock, or series of shocks, when a specific rhythm abnormality occurs. A pacemaker provides electrical stimulation when a heart beats too slowly or erratically. A pacemaker may work continuously or intermittently, depending on the circumstances, while the defibrillator is called on for a specific crisis.

United Press International

HEAVY DUTY — Traffic to New York via the Lincoln Tunnel slowed to a crawl Friday as another major thoroughfare to the city, the George Washington Bridge, was shut down for six hours. A tanker truck carrying explosive propane gas developed a leak while on the bridge and authorities decided to divert traffic elsewhere while the problem was being solved.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.



Bolivia to Try U.S. Journalist for Defaming Leaders

By Ron McCrea

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP) — Bolivia's military rulers announced yesterday that they would try an American journalist arrested Wednesday night for libeling and defaming the country's leaders, news agencies reported.

Two other foreign reporters were arrested and held briefly Wednesday night, and others were questioned or went into hiding.

Amnesty International announced last night that it was appealing to the Bolivian leadership to release all political prisoners and publish a list of people killed or injured since the July 17 coup. The human rights organization, which estimated that 1,000 people had been arrested, sent a list of 55 known prisoners and asked for information on their health and whereabouts.

A State Department spokesman said that Mary Helen Spooner, 28, a part-time correspondent for the London-based Financial Times, was being held at the Interior Ministry in La Paz and Bolivian authorities had refused a U.S. Embassy request for consular access to her.

Interior Minister Col. Luis Arze Gomez told Reuters that Miss Spooner had sent a story to London in "flagrant violation of national and international [press] laws."

Miss Spooner's story alleged that President Luis Garcia Meza and other Bolivian leaders were involved in drug trafficking and accused Col. Arze Gomez of personal misconduct during clashes between Bolivian miners and the Army in 1967, Reuters reported.

Correspondent Unreachable

Two other American correspondents were arrested with Miss Spooner Wednesday night — Beryl Bernay of NBC Radio and Gary Tredway of the Voice of America. Their employers said that they were held for three hours and released after questioning.

New York Times correspondent Warren Hoge was also questioned by police about the whereabouts of Ray Bonner, an independent correspondent who has filed reports for The Washington Post. Mr. Bonner is believed to be at liberty but could not be contacted.

Mr. Tredway also said that at least one Bolivian journalist who worked for American news agencies had taken refuge at the U.S. Embassy. Reuters said that about 10 Bolivian journalists who worked for international news agencies before the coup have either been arrested, expelled or gone into hiding.

Four foreign correspondents avoided coming back to their hotel Wednesday night after being advised that police were looking for them. Agence France-Presse reported. They were Jorge Casal of London's Visnews, Ricardo Benozzo of the Italian news service ANSA, Pete Jorbiornson of Swedish television and Jan Schmeitz of Dutch radio.

Jurek Martin of the Financial Times Washington office said that Miss Spooner is a native of St. Louis and has worked in Latin America for nearly three years. From 1978 to 1979 she was based in Caracas, where she reported for Dow Jones, The Washington Star, Time Magazine, and ABC News. She went to Chile in January 1980 to study the foreign policy of the Chilean military rulers with a grant from the Inter-American Press Association. While in Chile she wrote for the New York-based Fairchild publications and the London Economist, as well as for the Financial Times.

Salvador Leftists Are Said To Slay 56 in 3 Shootouts

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Leftist guerrillas killed at least 55 peasant members of a rightist paramilitary force, as well as a young girl, in shootouts yesterday in three northern villages, according to local officials.

Popular Liberation Forces members shot to death 25 peasants, plus a 6-year-old girl, in attacks on El Encuentro and Los Manzanos, they said.

[A spokesman said the peasants slain at Los Manzanos had refused to leave a farm cooperative set up under a government agrarian reform plan, Reuters reported.]

30 Are Slain

The rebels also killed at least 30 peasants near the village of Potonico, 27 miles northwest of the capital.

All of the victims except the girl were members of right-wing paramilitary groups organized by El Salvador's armed forces to combat the guerrillas, the authorities said.

In Potonico, an estimated total of 200 Popular Liberation Forces members burned down the mayor's office and the telecommunications center, authorities said.

Spokesmen for El Salvador's armed forces said 300 government troops were rushed to the area. No major fighting was immediately reported.

About a dozen guerrillas in speeding automobiles attacked the national police command post in Quezaltepeque, 11 miles north of the capital, the authorities said. One policeman was wounded in the incident.

The PLF is one of four active guerrilla groups struggling to overthrow the U.S.-backed ruling junta. The junta, composed of two Christian Democrats, two army colonels and one independent physician, took control after a bloodless coup on Oct. 15.

Olympics Inspired Fresh Soviet Humor

By Serge Schmemann

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP) — It wasn't long after the Summer Olympics began in Moscow that the first joke surfaced. The butt was the widespread expectation that stores would be packed with food to impress visitors.

A woman calls the local food store: "Tell me, is it true that during the Games we'll be able to order food by phone?"

Store manager: "Sure, and it'll be delivered over TV."

The anecdote quickly made the rounds in Moscow, adding to the rich store of topical underground humor that has become a permanent fixture of Soviet life. They come in waves — Armenian jokes, Brezhnev jokes, food shortage jokes, Jewish jokes.

In Stalin's day they could — and often did — serve as one-way tickets to Siberia. Today they are still sometimes told in low, conspiratorial tones, and most could never be printed in the controlled press. But they provide a vital antidote to the heavy diet of official propaganda.

Situation Comedy

Shortages of food in state stores are one of the most popular current themes. An Armenian is asked, "How's the situation with meat in Yerevan [capital of Soviet Armenia]?"

"With meat it's excellent," comes the reply. "But without it's terrible."

Or a child asks: "What came first, the chicken or the egg?" Grandmother answers: "Ah, in the old days we had both."

A listener calls the Armenian official radio: "Is it possible to ride a horse from the Hero City of Moscow to the Hero City of Odessa?"

Radio: "Yes, if it's not devoured by people in the Hero City of Kaluga."

The perpetual official glorification of Soviet cities supplied this one: "Is it possible to make Paris into an exemplary socialist city?"

"Of course. But it would be a terrible shame."

Perennial Favorite

President Leonid Brezhnev, with his stiff bearing, mechanical delivery and habit of using notes for all official pronouncements, is a perennial favorite.

A new one has him officially opening the Olympic Games from notes on his program, proclaiming: "O, O, O, O, O" — a reference to the five interlocking rings that are the symbol of the Olympics.

An older one has Stalin, Khrushchev and Mr. Brezhnev in a railroad car which hasn't moved in hours.

Stalin leaves, declaring he'll take care of the problem. When he returns, he announces that he's shot the entire train crew. The train, of course, doesn't budge.

Khrushchev tries next: He posthumously rehabilitates the trainmen and proclaims them heroes of socialist labor. Still the train doesn't move.

Finally, it's Brezhnev's turn: "Let's draw the curtains and pretend the train is moving."

Emigration

Jewish jokes have flourished with the emigration movement.

Question: "Why are Jewish babies prettier than Russian ones?" Answer: "Because they're made for export."

Or there's the one about Rabinovich, a frequent character in Jewish jokes, calling the KGB secret police: "I've lost my parrot and just want you to know I don't share its views."

And on they go, spreading through private parties, meetings and offices, picking up local variants and new twists:

- Czechoslovakia announces it is setting up a navy ministry, even though the country is landlocked. Concerned, the Russians demand to know why the Czechoslovaks need a navy ministry when they have no seacoast.

"Well, you have a Ministry of Culture," the Czechoslovaks reply.

- "Have you heard, a plane carrying the entire Soviet Politburo has crashed in Poland."

"Was anyone saved?"

"Poland."

- Three inmates are talking in a concentration camp at the height of the Stalin purges. The first says, "I was arrested for opposing Bukharin." The second says, "I was arrested for backing Bukharin." The third says, "I am Bukharin."

U.S. Jury Indicts Turtle Shippers

MIAMI, Aug. 8 (UPI) — A federal grand jury yesterday indicted six Florida and Mexican seafood corporations and four executives on charges of conspiring to import 36.5 tons of meat from the endangered ridley sea turtle.

The 13-count indictment charged that they falsely identified 10 shipments of ridley sea turtle meat as fresh water turtle meat, which can be imported into the United States legally.

The ridley sea turtle, which makes its home along Mexico's Pacific Coast and the Gulf of California, was placed on the endangered list in July, 1978. A 1980 worldwide census counted 200,000 nesting ridley sea turtles.

10 Die in Hotel Fire In Irish Resort Town

BUNDORAN, Ireland, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Fire swept through a hotel in this resort town today, killing 10 persons, including four children and a baby, and injuring eight others, police said.

Police said seven bodies had been found in the 40-bedroom Central Hotel but another three corpses could not be recovered because of the dangerous state of the badly-damaged building. Investigators believed that the blaze started in a downstairs discotheque crowded with youngsters and quickly spread to a room where adults were watching a cabaret act. Police could not give identities of the dead.

(Continued on Page 6)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 5)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

Tokyo Exchange

August 8, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	186	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	178
Asahi Glass	453	Mitsubi Chem.	253
Canon	622	Mitsubi Corp.	657
Dai Nip. Print	513	Mitsubi Elec	196
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	387
Fuji Photo	580	Mitsukoshi	410
Hitachi	280	Nippon Elec.	420
Honda Motor	565	Nippon Steel	129
C. Itoh	392	Sharp	585
I.H.I.	147	Sony Corp	2,260
Japan Air L.	2,340	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	887	Sumitomo Chem.	129
Kao Soap	420	Sumitomo Metal	148
Kawasaki Steel	129	Taisho Marine	276
Kirin Brewery	405	Takeda	543
Komatsu	367	Teijin	133
Kubota	374	Tokyo Marine	610
Matsu EL Ind.	712	Toray	232
Matsu E. Wks	569	Toyota	750

New index: 467.50; Previous: 465.81
Nikkei-DJ index: 6,771.52; Previous: 6,739.89

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
weekend

The New Celibacy: Some Second Thoughts About The Sexual Revolution

by Stephanie Mansfield

WASHINGTON — It was bound to happen. Just when Plato's Retreat and the pleasure principle are playing in Peoria, the news is out from lifornia — trend central — that sex is out. U-T, *out*.

Celibacy, which *used* to be out for everyone t monks, nuns, Shakers, men recovering from rnia operations and teen-agers with terminal ne, *is in*.

Don't laugh. According to author Gabrielle rown, celibacy is the only sane reaction to the xual revolution of the last two decades; the e-night stands, the group gropes, the wife-apping, bed-hopping frenzy of orgasmic pur-it.

"The physical activity of sex has become merica's dominant social activity," the author rites. "And even if you are not participating in ery sexual opportunity that comes your way, u are at least supposed to be fascinated by its ailability."

Spurred on by recent newspaper and maga-ne articles naming members of the new celi-te chic (Andy Warhol, Mick Jagger, Jerry own and New York City Mayor Ed Koch), e author manages to fill 192 pages (plus index) th historical fact, psycho-sexual babble and ug testimonials from the newly celibate.

"The best way to tell if you might be ready to celibate for some time," Gabrielle Brown ad-es, "is if it feels natural." In other words, if it els good — don't do it.

There are, of course, several things to be said favor of celibacy. It does eliminate the need r birth control. Not to mention hot tubs, com-ter dating, post-coital cigarettes and Freder-'s of Hollywood.

But going from one extreme to the other does t seem to offer much comfort. Perhaps the lew Celibacy" is the ultimate aftershock of e "Me Generation," not the sexual revolution, Brown contends. In fact, the book might have en subtitled, "How to Be Your Own Best over."

Listen to the new celibates.

●"I do enjoy the company of women a great al," says Patrick, a 61-year-old research direc-r. "I am attracted to them and they to me. But nce I'm not really wanting to pursue a sex-based relationship, I try not to make myself available."

●"Being celibate has given me a new way to investigate my feelings and to appreciate myself more," says Evie, a 26-year-old dancer. "I feel a great deal more myself — like this is who I really am."

●"I feel more pure, more whole, more true to myself and much more able to love deeply," says Alexandra, a 42-year-old counselor who compared sex to the "frosting on the cake." Coincidentally, she lost 40 pounds in her first six months of celibacy.

●"Sex has never provided much of an opportunity for growth in me," says Sarah, a 35-year-old professor of linguistics. "I love physical warmth and find it wonderfully nourishing ...[but] if I lose myself, my 'center,' then I am not really enjoying the momentary experience."

Wait, there's more.

●"I feel stronger, more self-sufficient but also more open to loving and being loved deeply," Sarah gushes. "It's actually more sensual being celibate than being sexual. Maybe I should write 'Memories of the Sensual Celibate'!"

Unless it's already been written, which is extremely likely.

As for why they chose to become celibate, there seems to be a common theme: All had been sexually active, even promiscuous by some standards, before they saw the light. Several of them gave up sex after divorces; one woman said the death of her boyfriend shocked her into sexlessness, and one man said he decided to become celibate for a while after contracting venereal disease. Which is a pretty persuasive reason for swearing off.

Although apparently transcending the pleasures of the flesh to "grow as a person," to appreciate members of the opposite sex more fully, all the celibates sounded desperately unhappy in their smug, self-righteous defense of asexuality. Especially the married couples.

"Celibacy kind of lets us be spiritual together," says Diane, 28, who has not made love with her husband Tom for the last three years of their five-year marriage. "When we have sex again, we don't want it to be a downer but an act of worship."

One husband says his wife says she is actually more attracted to her husband now that they are no longer having sexual intercourse.

But for all the new-found zeal in touting celibacy as the best thing since Perrier with a twist, few of those interviewed had shared their secret with friends or family. "My parents would think it was the end of the world if they knew," says one celibate husband.

The author herself, in a "do's and don't's" column, warns the devotees not to tell "everyone" you are celibate. "The resulting onslaught of sexual advances, no matter how subtle, will knock you out," Brown says. "The challenge is just too much for sexually active people."

Perhaps the most disturbing element of Brown's thesis, apart from the high-school term-paper prose, is the absence of any discussion of commitment. Sexuality for most of us is the physical manifestation of human love and the need to share that experience with another.

To become obsessed with an all-consuming desire to deny that experience as part of a chic new trend may be amusing. But not as amusing as the dedication in the front of the book: "To my parents." Who, fortunately for Gabrielle Brown, were not celibate.

"The New Celibacy: Why more men and women are abstaining from sex — and enjoying it" by Gabrielle Brown. (McGraw-Hill, $10.95). ■

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Illustration by Mikael Bjornstierna

Without a kiss, a frog is just a frog. Some like it that way.

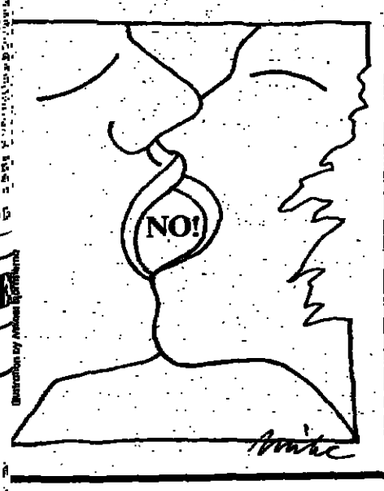

Illustration by Anders Bjornstierna

...continued on Page 9

Mai Zetterling: From Sex Bomb to Director To Zucchini Queen

by Nino Lo Bello

VIENNA — She's thinking of calling herself "the zucchini queen" and says she became interested in filmmaking when she realized that she "could do a lot better" than most of the men who were directing her.

She appeared in a recent film as all of August Strindberg's three wives, then took on the part of the Swedish playwright himself. Critics said her debut direction of the world premiere here last month of William Saroyan's comedy "Play Things" showed "amazing invention."

Mai Zetterling, the young girl whom Ingmar Bergman discovered doing manual labor and launched as the terrorized teen-ager in his film, "Torment," could have continued making lots of money as a "Swedish sex bomb" in a series of Hollywood films. But having accomplished her goal of making it in the movies in less than five years, she gave up acting to become a director in the 1960s — no easy job in itself and even more difficult in the male-dominated film world.

"I was bad at sitting around waiting for things to happen," Zetterling, now 55, said in a recent interview at Vienna's English Theatre. "Making movies, for an actor at least, is most boring, and I was never a placid type. I like organizing things and moving people here and there in significant and meaningful ways. Besides, too many directors I had worked with were not directors I could respect, and I said, 'Hell, I know I can do better!' "

As a director, Zetterling has completed nearly 20 British, Swedish, American and Canadian films, in several of which she was also writer and actress.

Swedish director Mai Zetterling.

"Once I made the break from Hollywood," she said, "I went back to England to read everything I could on the subject of filmmaking. I knew I had to master every minute phase of filmmaking by myself — like Picasso's bull, which you can only draw in six strokes after you have learned to paint a perfect bull with six thousand strokes."

Her agent was against it, but Zetterling struck out on her own and eventually got her first break with the BBC in England, making documentaries. In 1963, "The War Game," which she wrote and directed, won the Golden Lion at the Venice Film Festival.

She went on to make a number of documentary films in collaboration with her second husband, British novelist David Hughes, from whom she is now divorced and with whom she maintains a friendly working relationship.

Many of Zetterling's films reveal impatience with human imperfection, stemming perhaps from an unresolved anger somewhat more trenchant than the melancholia portrayed in many of Bergman's films.

But she also has a light side, which showed in a film on Olympic-class weightlifters and another seven-minute gem entitled "Mini Movie." In it, two actors who do not speak go through the motions of the daily life of a couple over a 40-year period while remaining deaf to world events reported by the BBC.

Her films exude awesome sincerity, and no frames are wasted. Her 1973 study of Van Gogh, "Vincent the Dutchman," is as sensuous and severe as the painter himself.

"Night Games" and "Loving Couples" both won international prizes and deal acrimoniously with authentically Strindbergian visions of sexual hypocrisy. "Dr. Glas" and "The Girls" — her two notable failures — deal with subjects close to women. Swedish audiences did not buy the irony of the latter, a modern-day takeoff on the story of Lysistrata, the Athenean who encouraged her sisters to withhold sexual favors from the warriors until peace was declared. Simone de Beauvoir hailed "The Girls" as being five years ahead of its time.

"The movie business contains more booby-traps than any minefield," Zetterling said in a soft, Oxonian accent that reveals only occasional traces of her native Swedish. "There have never been any perfect films, but let's say that Federico Fellini's '8½' and Orson Welles' 'Citizen Kane' remain very high on my personal list. I would be happy if I could make a movie which was just one-quarter perfect. I see my finished pieces as being good only in places."

Her next film is to be an all-woman collaboration this fall in Canada. As yet untitled, the six-part film about love contains segments written by British author and film critic Penelope Gilliatt, Australian writer and professor Germaine Greer and Zetterling herself. (She is directing three of the segments). The part she wrote is about food, and it is funny.

Zetterling, an accomplished cook and zucchini grower at her home in the south of France, says she has been preoccupied by food since childhood, when her father supported the family by making top hats. She had to leave school at 13 to take a job in a factory ripping linings out of men's suits. Bergman discovered her at 17 in another manual job.

Although her schooling was cut short, Zetterling continued her own education and became a voracious reader. She keeps a 12,000-volume library in her chateau in the tiny hamlet of Le Mazel, near Avignon, where she once owned a broken-down farmhouse with neither electricity nor plumbing. She grew grapes there and made some hundred bottles of wine every year.

After she ran out of cookbook recipes for zucchini, she created about 50 new ones and thinks the "zucchini queen" might put out a volume of her own "invented dishes."

The Saroyan play is her first attempt at stage directing, although she appeared frequently on the stage in Sweden and London before she went into film directing. She feels the theater is limited in scope and confesses she is a bit disenchanted with the stage.

"I feel I'm sitting in a restricting box in the theater, whereas making a film gives you more opportunity to put in bits and things that give color, depth and subtlety," she said. "The Saroyan script — 21 separate sketches with no connective tissue — provided me with a chance to select 11 of the best and to put into the presentation what is mine. It's the kind of vehicle that makes the theater richer and gives both actors and director total artistic fulfillment."

Zetterling, the mother of a son who is a college professor and a daughter who is a successful potter, has also found time to to write and publish several novels, including "Bird of Passage," "Night Games" and "Ice Island," each of which she first wrote in longhand and then rewrote as many as five times. She has also put out a collection of short stories entitled, "Shadow of the Sun" and a children's novel, "The Rain's Hat." Her autobiography, "The Woman Who Did..... Who Does," will be published by Jonathan Cape next year in London. ■

Photographs by Nino Lo Bello

Director Zetterling confers with producer Franz Schafranek before world premiere of William Saroyan's comedy "Play Things" at Vienna's English Theatre.

Paris: Fashion on the Fringe

PARIS — Last week, while Paris was having its ritualistic and oh so exclusive couture week, this is what the real people looked like on a warm, sunny summer day. A great melange of fringes (with Claude Montana of ready-to-wear fame leading the parade) Indian mocassins, Bermuda shorts, overalls, quilted jackets and jeans, jeans, jeans.

Haute couture it was not. Nor was it French — which is not surprising considering most young people here shop at the Army and Navy surplus stalls at the flea markets. But with lifestyle taking over fashion, young Parisians look more American than ever. And they'd rather look like each other than little Ungaros.

—*Hebe Dorsey*

Above left: The only affordable game in town — Army and Navy surplus at the flea markets. Left: At the collections last week: Fashion's firing squad — with dollars for bullets. Above: The 20th-century Hiawatha, with helmet. Right: A rear view of overall chic.

One sailor to another: "You don't say!"

Above: Confrontation at the Ricci saloon. Above right: A no-no of fashion. At right: On the warpath in Paris.

The Wine Bars of August

by Jon Winroth

PARIS — First-time visitors to Paris look forward to sitting on the sidewalk terrace of a cafe, happily sipping the traditional glass of wine. But they are quickly disabused of this image from out of the mists of time.

In today's cafe, the French drink just about anything — beer, whisky, *pastis*, any of a vast number of palate-numbing aperitifs, bottled water, Coca-Cola, even *milk*, for God's sake, but never wine outside of meals. Wine at any other time is for alcoholic workers slaving away in a bourgeois Paris.

Another traveler's illusion down the drain, at least for the average visitor who rarely has time to learn the ropes of this inexhaustible city. Yet among the thousands of cafes and bars in Paris a tiny handful still do devote themselves to wine — really good wine — and of these a few even remain open during the general August *fermeture annuelle*.

These are not ordinary cafes. They don't even go by that appellation but are known as *bistrots a vin*. A lot more than their label makes the difference and brings them a regular, devoted clientele, some of whom cross the city for a taste of their offerings. For the outsider, these are places to meet the French at their best, open and friendly as they rarely are elsewhere. The reason, of course, is the wine served there.

Good wine never makes anyone bellicose — sentimental, maudlin, friendly, open, amorous perhaps, but never aggressive. Why this should be so would require a whole philosophical system in answer, and even it probably wouldn't be satisfactory. Yet the fact remains and is certainly a major component in the mystique of wine.

One compelling reason for not drinking wine in most cafes is that the stuff is about as close to undrinkable as possible. It is mass-produced, blended and in its most ordinary versions not necessarily even French in origin. The average cafe owner gets it from a big liquor firm that supplies him every beverage from bottled water to liqueur. One order, one delivery a month takes care of everything. It's easier, cheaper, and the client doesn't know the difference anyhow.

That, however, is not the way the *bistrotier a vin* (bistro keeper) sees either his clientele or his wine. We have here a man who respects both. He makes every effort to serve the best possible wine within his price range to clients who over the years have become his friends. He makes frequent buying trips to the various vineyards to select his wines himself at the grower's, and he often brings one or more of his more knowledgeable client-friends with him to help taste and choose among various vats.

Once a wine has been chosen and the price agreed upon, the *bistrotier* tells the grower how much of it he needs and when, and the whole agreement is sealed by a handshake. A written contract is unheard of. Perhaps the accompanying client will also order a barrel for his personal use at home.

In any case, with rare exceptions, the wine is shipped in barrels and the *bistrotier* does his own bottling. The wine costs much less this way, and the bottling basically costs only his own labor in the evenings after the clients have left. He passes all his savings on to his clients. Otherwise, what would be the point of all his extra effort? He likes his work and he is not afraid of it. He does not work from 9 to 5 — except sometimes from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m., after a full workday (which often runs 12 hours, starting at 8 a.m.). It is not surprising at all that the wine in real *bistrots a vin* can be marvelous, while that in your everyday cafe is beneath consideration as a drink.

Open in August are the following *bistrots a vin*, all but two of which have won the Coupe du Meilleur Pot, awarded each year to a different *bistrotier* for the quality of the wines he serves at his counter:

Ma Bourgogne, 133 boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8. Tel: 563.50.61. Closed Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The owner, Louis Prin, is one of the friendliest people in Paris, and he serves a broad range of fine Beaujolais wines, including several *crus*, as well as very good Sancerre, Pouilly-Fume and Macon. His 1975 white Rully is exceptional. It is served mostly by the bottle to go with the fresh and tasty Burgundian-inspired cuisine available at noon, simple and cheap on the ground floor, more elaborate and expensive downstairs. Reserve.

A la Cloche des Halles, 28 rue Coquilliere, Paris 1. Tel: 236.93.89. Closed Sundays and holidays. Geraud Rongier serves many of the same wines as Mr. Prin but his sources are not the same. He also carries Saint-Emilion, simple Bordeaux and Cotes-de-Rhone, as well as a number of Burgundies available by the bottle. You can make a good, inexpensive lunch with his quiche, his deliciously tender ham boiled on the bone, his cheeses and his *tarte Tatin*. Reserve.

L'Ecluse, 15 quai des Grands-Augustins (just off the place Saint-Michel), Paris 6. Tel: 633.58.74. Closed Sundays and holidays, open to 2 a.m. This *fin-de-siecle* retro bistro serves only Bordeaux wines provided by Pierre Coste, one of the very best shippers, located at Langon in the Graves area. You will find anything from simple and inexpensive Bordeaux to at least one *grand cru* served by the glass as the daily special. Sauternes or Barsac is available by the glass to accompany a serving of *foie gras*. There is also smoked salmon and some less expensive pates, but this is not one of the cheaper places to do your wine tasting.

Caves Melac, 42 rue Leon Frot, Paris 11. Tel: 370.59.27. Closed Sundays and holidays. Jacques Melac runs a combined *bistrot a vin* and wine store that allows him to offer anything he has in stock by the bottle and a good range of wines by the glass, including such rarities as Roussette de Savoie, Sancerre rose and Saint-Joseph, as well as ever-popular Beaujolais wines, white Macon and Sauternes. All his cold cuts, sausages, pates and cheeses come from his native Aveyron in the Massif Central.

Au Pere Tranquille, 30 avenue du Maine, Paris 14. Tel: 222.82.12. Closed Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The name of this bistro is a misnomer. The owner, Jean Nouyrigat, can be the most charming and generous of hosts, or he may take a disliking to a client and throw him out — bodily, if need be.

The wines, notably Touraine Gamay and Saumur-Champigny, and whatever else happens to be available — regularity not being one of Mr. Nouyrigat's strong points — are fine as is the unfiltered cider and an *eau-de-vie-de-cidre* that could put down most Calvados. An excellent hot lunch, rustic in style and proportions, is cooked daily by the owner but reservations are a must, and you would be well-advised not to be in a hurry.

Chez Serge, avenue Jean-Jaures, Saint-Ouen (just over the city line and up the street from the Metro stop Mairie de Saint-Ouen). Tel: 254.06.42. Closed Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. Serge Cance has a large range of wines by the glass or bottle to accompany the exquisitely fresh and imaginative cooking of his wife Michelle at noon.

The prices are ridiculous for what you get, both in quality and quantity. Among the wines, the Beaujolais-Villages, the dry white Chateau Reynon from Bordeaux, the Sauternes as an aperitif or served with Mr. Cance's perfect homemade fresh foie gras (at half the price of anywhere else), are all outstanding. The place is usually jammed, so reserve or come before 12:30 p.m. or after 2 but no later than 2:30.

Taverne Henri IV, on the Pont-Neuf opposite the equestrian statue of its namesake. Tel: 354.27.90. Closed Saturdays, Sundays and holidays and from Aug. 15 through Sept. 7. Robert Cointepas has a wide range of excellent wines from the Loire, Beaujolais and Morgon. Burgundies are available by the bottle. The *charcuterie* is as good as the wines and the view down the Seine towards the Louvre is one of the best in Paris.

La Tartine, 24 rue de Rivoli, Paris 4. Tel: 272.76.85. Closed Tuesdays, open all day Sunday and reopens Aug. 20. Jean Bouscarel has the widest range of wines available by the glass of any *bistrot a vin*, and he is a font of anecdotes about his old-fashioned and slightly run-down bistro (gas lamps are still in place though no longer working). In his father's time, the likes of Tito and Trotsky used to frequent La Tartine, as did undercover agents from various fascist regimes trying to keep tabs on them. There are so many wines to choose from here, it is hard to recommend any selection. The Touraine Sauvignon is as good as most Sancerres and far cheaper. ■

Photographs by Rodney Basford

Caves Melac, a combination bistrot a vin and wine store. Inset: Jacques Melac.

The Edinburgh Festival: A Cultural 'Grande Bouffe'

by Yorick Blumenfeld

EDINBURGH — The Edinburgh Festival is the cultural version of "La Grande Bouffe." It is an extravaganza for the gluttonous. Overindulgence is inevitable, indeed, inescapable.

Every year the choice of operas, plays, dance and even mime grows more chaotic, and every year visitors (and critics) come back in increased numbers to this romantic, windswept granite capital. For a three-week period, the 34th International Festival, which will be held from Aug. 17 to Sept. 6, transforms Edinburgh into the cultural supernova of Europe.

The official program this year offers 171 performances ranging from the Indian dance of Ritha Devi to the Moving Picture Mime Show. This staggering figure does not include the 34th International Film Festival, the celebrated military tattoo in the Castle Esplanade, nor the more than 3,000 separate performances that will be given by some 300 professional and amateur companies of the "Fringe," a simultaneous and unofficial, secondary festival.

The Fringe presents the avant-garde in theatrical entertainment and it is its experimental, innovative approach on the edge of creativity that makes Edinburgh the most discussed festival among young Europeans.

"The scale on which Edinburgh works is very important," says festival director John Drummond, now in his second year. Drummond, whose personal instincts incline towards the chaos of cultural interdiscipline, went around the world to sign on more talent. Such scope also causes problems. Selectivity is therefore of the essence for every visitor (a daily listing of Fringe events can run 30 pages).

The Australian Dance Theatre is giving two separate programs (Aug. 18-23), one featuring five short European premieres and the other a computer-programed light spectacle entitled "Wildstars."

Tadeusz Kantor's Polish Theater Company, Cricot 2, will offer work (Aug. 26-30) based on the recollections of family life in Wielpole, where Kantor was born. The world premiere of Peter Maxwell Davies' musical creation, "The Lighthouse," (Sept. 2-6) was especially commissioned for the festival and Davies' libretto is based on the disappearance of three lighthouse keepers in the Outer Hebrides circa 1900.

Avant-garde composer Krzysztof Penderecki's second symphony will be given its European premiere on Aug. 30, with Zubin Mehta conducting the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Subtitled "A Christmas Symphony," the 3-minute work is based on variations of the carol "Silent Night" and should be more comprehensible than last year's perplexing first symphony.

The Scottish Ballet will feature a world premiere of a dance based on the "Cheri" novels of Colette. Daughter Colette de Jouvenel collaborated with Peter Darrell on the scenario.

Also on the program are three readings (Aug. 20, 22, 24, sold out) by Ian McKellen of the poetry and prose of D.H. Lawrence to mark the 50th anniversary of Lawrence's death, a reading of "An Hour of American Humor" by Alistair Cooke (Aug. 18; sold out), and a five-day "Writer's Event" from Aug. 26-30.

Authors Gore Vidal, Margaret Drabble, Kingsley Amis, Anthony Burgess and Ben Bainbridge will participate in some of the scheduled talks on "Uses and Abuses of the English Language."

The range of significant imports varies from "Cosi Fan Tutte" by the Cologne Opera (Aug. 17, 19, 21) to Ravi Shankar (Aug. 31). What counts, however, is not so much the individual excellence as its spirit. If you go to Salzburg you have to book tickets a year in advance and plan everything from hotel accommodation to dinner in the most exacting Germanic fashion. Edinburgh, by way of contrast, is a celebration of the impromptu. It is a happening.

For information, contact the festival office, Market St., Edinburgh EH1 1BW. Tel: 031.226.4001. The Fringe: Box EP, Festival Fringe Society, 170 High St. Edinburgh EH1 1QS. Tel: 031.226.5257.

Yorick Blumenfeld

Edinburgh at festival time.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

BREGENZ, To Aug. 21: Festival (tel: 05574/22811; telex: 57539). Includes: Aug. 9: Vienna String Trio. Aug. 10: "Falstaff." Aug. 12, 14 and 15: "Einen Jux will er sich Machen." Aug. 13: "Die Entfuehrung aus dem Serail."

SALZBURG, To Aug. 31: Festival (tel: 06222/42541; telex: 6/3880). Includes: Aug. 12: European Community Youth Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin. Aug. 13: "Aida." Aug 15: "Die Zauberfloete."

VIENNA, Musical Summer in Vienna (tel: 42800) — Aug 9: Flieder Trio. Aug. 11: Peter Weber, Erik Werba piano. Aug. 13: International Chamber Players, Dianne Pope conductor.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Aug. 11-16: International Jazz Festival at Middelheim (tel: 031/31.16.90). Includes: Gerry Mulligan, Jack Wilkins Trio, Jimmy Witherspoon, Earl Warren Quintet.

●City Festive Hall (tel: 031/32.21.79) — To Sept. 28: "Antwerp: 1830-1980" exhibition.

BRUGES, To Aug. 13: Flanders Festival (tel: 050/33.07.11). Includes: Aug. 9: London Baroque Players, Shuetz Choir of London. Aug. 11: Pro Cantione Antiqua of London, Landini Consort York. Aug. 12: Pro Cantione Antiqua of London, Chris Dubois organ. Aug. 13: Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, Canadian Brass Band.

STAVELOT, To Aug. 21: Festival (tel: 80/88.27.34). Includes: Aug. 11: Chamber Orchestra of Wallonia, Charles Jongen conductor.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 01/15.10.01) — Aug. 10: Andre Watts, John Frandsen conductor (Mozart, Brahms).

●Copenhagen Summer Festival, To Aug. 14: Baroque Chamber Music (Danish Tourist Board, Copenhagen; tel: 11.14.15; telex: 27586).

●Glyptotek, To Aug. 26: Summer Concerts (tel: 12.10.65). Includes: Aug. 12: Copenhagen Chamber Soloists. Aug. 14: Kontra Quartet and Bohumila Jedlickova.

ENGLAND

CHICHESTER, To Sept. 20: Festival Theatre Season (tel: 0243/78.13.12). Includes: Aug. 9 (mat.), 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16: "Old Heads and Young Hearts" (Dion Boucicault). Aug. 9, 11, 14 (mat.), 16 (mat.): "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare).

GLYNDEBOURNE, To Aug. 11: Festival Opera Season (tel: 0273/81.23.21). Includes: Aug. 9 and 11: "La Fedelta Premiata." Aug. 10: "Der Rosenkavalier," Bernard Haitink conductor, Erte designer.

HARROGATE, To Aug. 13: International Festival (tel: 0423/65757), music and theater.

LONDON, Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12) — To Sept. 13: Henry Wood Promenade Concerts. Includes: Aug. 9: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Aug. 10: Philharmonia Orchestra, Simon Rattle conductor. Aug. 12: Glyndebourne Chorus and London Philharmonic Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor. Aug. 13: BBC Symphony Orchestra, Michael Gielen conductor. Aug. 14: London Philharmonic orchestra, Riccardo Chailly conductor.

●Aldwych Theater, Royal Shakespeare Company (tel: 836.64.04) — Aug. 9: "Twelfth Night." Aug. 13-19: "Othello."

●London Coliseum, English National Opera (tel: 836.31.61) — Aug. 9, 13 and 16: "The Damnation of Faust" (Berlioz). Aug. 12 and 15: "Aida." Aug. 14: "La Vie Parisienne" (Offenbach).

●National Gallery, Trafalgar Square (tel: 839.33.21) — To Aug. 31: "Town and Country in French 19th-Century Painting."

●National Portrait Gallery (tel: 930.15.52) — To Sept. 28: "The Queen Mother: a celebration," exhibition.

●Open-Air Theatre, Regent's Park (tel: 486.24.31). New Shakespeare Company — Aug. 9, 11-13 and 16: "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Aug. 9 (mat.), 14, 15, and 16 (mat.): "Androcles and the Lion" (Shaw).

●Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Aug. 15: "Verklarte Nacht" (Schoenberg), Pinchas Zukerman viola. Aug. 15 and 16: "The Soldier's Tale," Sylvain Cambreling conductor.

●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Aug. 10: English Chamber Orchestra, Pinchas Zukerman conductor/violin, Itzhak Perlman violin. Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16: London Festival Ballet, "Giselle."

●Purcell Room (tel: 928.31.91) — Aug. 12: Jacqueline Du Pre. Aug. 13: Neil Black. Aug. 14: Laurence Lesser. Aug. 15: Michael Tree.

●Royal Opera House, Covent Garden (tel: 240.10.66). Royal Ballet — Aug. 9: "Manon."

●Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04) Royal Shakespeare Company — Aug. 9: "Twelfth Night."

PLYMOUTH, To Sept. 28: Drake 400 Commemorative Festival (tel: 0752/26.11.25) — dance, drama, exhibitions.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789/29.22.71). Includes: Aug. 9 (mat.), 14 and 15: "Romeo and Juliet." Aug. 9, 14 (mat.) and 15 (mat.): "As You Like It." Aug. 11, 12, 13, and 16: "Hamlet."

FINLAND

TURKU, Aug. 9-14: Music Festival (tel: 921/22816). Includes: Aug. 9: "Ruisrock '80." Aug. 10-11: "Telemann," Festival Ensemble. Aug. 12: Osian Ellis harp; Trio Mexico; Paco Pena flemenco guitar. Aug. 13: New London Consort. Aug. 14: Musica Antiqua Cologne.

FRANCE

AVIGNON, To Aug. 10: Festival (tel: 90/86.24.43) — Avignon and Rennes Ballet "Passerelle II."

COTE D'OPALE, To Aug. 17: Festival (tel: 21/30.82.81). Includes: Aug. 10: "Hefty Jazz Parade" Keith Smith. Aug. 12 and 13: Choreographic Theater of Rennes, Gigi Caciuleanu.

FONTEVRAUD, Abbaye Royale (tel: 51.03.06). Includes: Aug. 16: Youth Orchestra of the European Community, Claudio Abbado conductor.

MENTON, To Aug. 29: Chamber Music Festival (tel: 35.82.22). Includes: Aug. 11: Tokyo Akademiker Ensemble. Aug. 16: National Orchestra of the Opera of Monte-Carlo.

PARIS, To Sept. 24: Festival Estival de Paris (tel: 329.37.57 or 633.61.77). Includes: Aug. 9: International Orchestra of Young Musicians. Aug. 12: Academy of Ancient Music, Christopher Hogwood conductor. Aug. 13: Camerata Amsterdam. Aug. 14: Musica Ficta de Buenos-Aires.

●Conciergerie (tel: 724.14.16) — Sept. 7: Patrick Schmitt Company "La Rose et le Fer," theatrical presentation.

SCEAUX, To Oct. 19: Festival (tel: 660.07.79). L'Orangerie du Chateau. Includes: Ars Antiqua de Paris, Tokio Akademiker Ensemble.

MONT SAINT MICHEL, To Aug. 2 Music Festival (tel: 58.00.22). Includes: Aug. 16: Organ recital, Pierre Cochereau.

VICHY, To Aug. 16: Music Festiva (tel: 31.68.88).

CANNES, Nuits de Lerins (tel 26.19.50). Aug. 12 and 13: Boston Ballet with Thesmar and Godounov.

NICE, Galerie d'Art Contemporain (tel: 85.87.34) — To Sept. 30: "Paper Painting."

GREECE

EPIDAURUS, To Aug. 31: Festiva (tel: 322.44.34). Aug. 9 and 10: Melina Mercouri in "The Oresteia" (Aeschylus).

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Concert House — Aug. 13: Swedish Philharmonic Orchestra.

●Stockholm Stadium, Swedish National Sports Meeting — Aug. 15-17: outdoor competition.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN, To Aug. 17: 12th International Festival of Youth Orchestra (tel: 25897). Includes: Aug. 15: Gala "Pop" Concert.

PITLOCHRY, To Oct. 4: Pitlochry Festival Theatre Season (tel: 0796 2680) theater and music.

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Open Air Greek Theater (tel: Tourist Office 222.11.35) — To Aug. 31: "Las Bacantes" (Euripides), "Misterio Bufo" (Dario Fo).

●Joan Miro Foundation (tel: 329.19.16) — To Aug. 31: Retrospective Exhibition of Antonio Saura paintings, graphics.

WEST GERMANY

BAYREUTH, To Aug. 28: Festival (tel: 0921/20221). Includes: Aug. 9: "Die Walkuere." Aug. 11: "Siegfried." Aug. 13: "Goetterdaemmerung." Aug. 14: "Der Fliegende Hollaender." Aug. 15: "Lohengrin." Aug. 16: "Parsifal."

HEIDELBERG, To Aug. 31: Castle Festival (tel: 6221/21881). Includes: Aug. 9 and 14: "Don Giovanni," Petar Osolnik conductor. Aug. 10 and 16: "The Student Prince," Stefan Gyarfas conductor. Aug. 15: "The Merry Wives of Windsor," David Effron conductor.

YUGOSLAVIA

DUBROVNIK, To Aug. 25: Festival (tel: 27996 or 27997). Includes: Aug. 10 and 11: Bread and Pupper Theater of New York. Aug. 13: Pro Musica Chamber Choir and Orchestra of Subotica.

LJUBLJANA, To Aug. 28: International Summer Festival (tel: 061-21838; telex: 31645). Aug. 14: Emil Gilels piano.

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Flying Home on a Stretcher: Emergency Medical Insurance Plans for World Travelers

by Deborah Ward

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Millions of Americans travel overseas annually, and estimates are that one out of every four undergoes a medical emergency while away from home. Returning home on a stretcher can cost a few thousand dollars and can present staggering problems, particularly if a traveler is alone and stricken in a remote area.

While some types of travel insurance do cover medical charges abroad, most do not pay for the high costs of emergency transportation. Travelers who need to return to the United States with special medical provisions, such as a stretcher, can be faced with paying the equivalent of four first-class air fares — if commercial airline service is available and if the airline agrees to handle the patient.

In areas where no commercial carriers are available, chartered air ambulance service with vital monitoring equipment is even more expensive, costing from $3,000 to $7,000.

Three companies have come to the rescue, offering programs to help travelers meet these expenses. Two, NEAR (Nationwide-Worldwide Emergency Ambulance Return) and HOME (Help in Overseas Medical Emergencies), are newcomers. The third, International SOS Assistance, began offering services in 1966 in Europe and 10 years later in the United States.

Each company offers a program entitling members to financial and/or medical assistance for an annual fee. NEAR and HOME, which are geared more to the individual traveler and charge from $12 to $48, will cover all costs in transporting a disabled member. SOS, which has catered primarily to corporate clients, bills the company for the transportation costs but also covers costs of individual travelers through another program.

In addition to emergency transportation service, most of the programs include benefits such as a 24-hour, toll-free emergency phone number, an international message center, a lost-and-found service, coverage of transportation costs for dependents to return home and for a family member to join the disabled person, and access to a worldwide network of doctors and medical centers. While each program does emphasize different emergency services, they all seek to aid the traveler as quickly as possible.

Both SOS and HOME specify that members will be evacuated either "to the nearest suitable hospital" (HOME) or "nearest facility capable of providing required care" (SOS). They do not guarantee evacuation home in every case. In contrast, NEAR does specify that the member will be returned "home" or "to a hospital within the county" where the member lives. However, it is important to note that in all cases there is no automatic right to evacuation — medical approval must be given as outlined in the provisions of the individual programs.

SOS

International SOS assistance chairman Claude Giroux founded his service after needing emergency assistance himself while on vacation in Sardinia. A fire engulfed his campsite, his youngest child was badly burned and many personal possessions were destroyed, including identification papers and money.

"There I was," Giroux recalled, "with all the insurance in the world and plenty of money at home. Yet I was helpless."

From its headquarters in Geneva and Philadelphia, SOS provides members and organizations with a number of services for fees ranging from $10 for one to seven days of travel to $120 for a year's agreement.

"We have about 4,000 doctors on retainer to us," explained Richard Searle, a sales manager. "They are on call and ready to provide emergency medical care, backstopped by a fleet of medically equipped aircraft or helicopters."

In addition to these services, SOS also provides telephone access to a worldwide, monitored, multilingual network of medical centers, personal medical profile booklets and emergency hospital deposits.

The program is underwritten by Lloyd's of London and Union Swiss.

The main difference between SOS and both NEAR and HOME is SOS' corporate medical access program, which works closely with member organizations in arranging all services at the onset of an emergency. NEAR and HOME do not offer corporate programs.

The SOS corporate program has attracted about 100 organizations with large numbers of employees overseas. Recent corporate clients include Exxon, Rockwell, GTE, General Motors, Union Carbide and General Electric.

Write for information and applications to International SOS Assistance, 1420 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102. Tel: 215-732-9091.

NEAR

Concentrating more on the individual traveler, NEAR began offering single and family memberships only eight months ago. "People kid themselves that it's always the other guy and never you," said NEAR President Joe Travis, an Oklahoma oil man who decided to come to the rescue of the "other guys."

After all, he said, "About 23 million Americans traveled overseas in 1978, for example, and of that number 10,000 died while abroad and several hundred thousand either became seriously ill or were hospitalized."

Underwritten by Lloyd's of London, the membership program has yet to advertise, but after a few newspaper articles, calls and letters began pouring into the company's Oklahoma headquarters. "We have been deluged with inquiries from across the country," Travis said. Travis added that membership is open to anyone, anywhere.

For $42 a year, NEAR provides an entire family with free air or ground transportation home from anywhere in the world in event of illness, accident or death. "Each member," explained Travis, "receives a card with our toll-free number and a telex number on it. Just a call can set our wheels in motion. For medical evacuations, we will make the reservations for a commercial flight or charter an air ambulance.

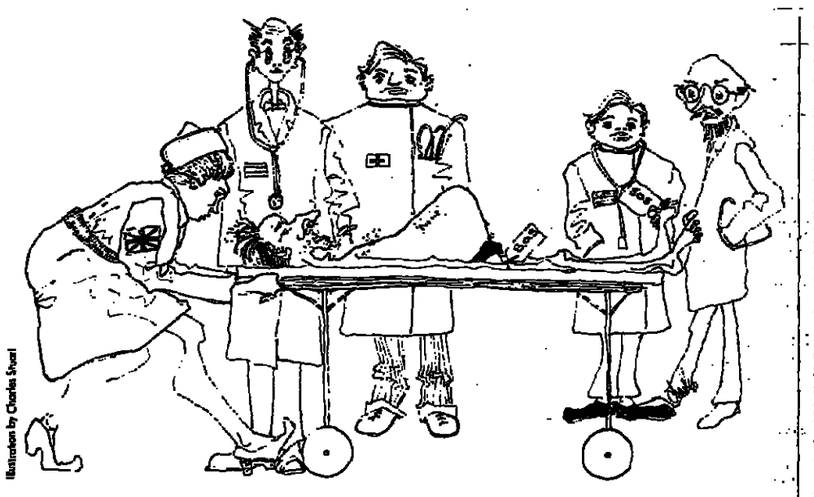

Illustration by Charles Saxel

We provide payment through a letter of credit or reimburse the traveler when he returns."

NEAR will work closely with the attending physician to determine whether evacuation is necessary.

NEAR also offers an international, 24-hour message service, a lost-and-found service that forwards items to the next destination and free emergency contact service to members of the immediate family.

Applications are available from NEAR, 1900 N. McArthur, Suite 210, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73127. Tel: 800-654-6700 or 405-949-2500.

HOME

The third program, which began several months ago, is called HOME. Offered by the International Travelers Association, a nonprofit mutual benefit company, HOME is available only to American citizens residing in the United States and provides coverage for them only outside the United States.

"While the State Department assists whenever possible," said Gary Johnson, a HOME spokesman, "it cannot provide funds for the high costs needed in most medical emergencies. We encourage the traveler to contact the local embassy or consulate and then we arrange funding and provide whatever is necessary."

For $12 a year, HOME offers five major services: medical evacuation, deceased repatriation, foreign burial if requested, return of minors to their U.S. homes and all physician services necessary in the diagnosis and treatment of an illness prior to evacuation.

"HOME is not meant to take the place of a comprehensive health plan for people who travel," said President Stephen Dobrenchuk. But, he added, he does hope it becomes "a travel option considered a necessity by the vast majority of international businessmen and excursionists."

Dobrenchuk said he saw the need for the program while handling overseas emergencies for the State Department. After leaving the department, he began investigating ways of "offering prompt financial assistance to Americans in the event of an emergency abroad, since the consular office cannot come up with the money," he said. "Especially in the case of death, no one will return the body to the States just like that. Frequently, families have to scramble to send money as soon as possible for removal of the body."

Since government funds were not available, he turned to the private sector for backing. He met with officials of a European country that offers an emergency travel program for its citizens and then consulted a Lloyd's of London agent before establishing the membership organization. He also hooked up with Medex International, a worldwide physician and hospital service and a British firm that handles evacuations worldwide.

Dobrenchuk said in an emergency the traveler would contact the embassy or consulate. If an evacuation is recommended, the embassy or the member would call Medex to make the necessary arrangements. Financial assistance would be promptly channeled through the State Department to the embassy or consulate.

The only exclusions involve medical service in non-critical situations, suicide, flying in non-regulated aircraft and war. For further information about HOME, contact the International Travelers Association, 1100 17th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. Tel: 301-652-3150 or 0273-38176, a toll-free number in Brighton, England.

While Dobrenchuk said no mishaps have occurred to members yet, he pointed out that "these things do happen. No one wants to think of the worst, but travelers should always ask, 'What if?' " ■

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Ibiza: A Pint-Sized Gambler's Paradise

by Elizabeth Venant

IBIZA, Spain — When it was decided that the dress code for the Ibiza casino would be blue jeans and not tuxedos as presumed, nobody familiar with this small Spanish island was very surprised. Ibiza is just that kind of place — few things happen as they

should and almost nothing winds up the way it began.

Nevertheless, this pint-sized paradise has become chic. Along with such big-time resorts as Palma de Majorca and Marbella, Ibiza has become one of Spain's's successful new gambling locales, and a new marina is attracting some of the biggest boats in the Mediterranean. "We've had pirates, hippies and swindlers," commented one native resident. "So now we have gamblers and millionaires."

Even a look at the map shows the island is an irregular kind of place — a triangular slice of the Balearics, south of Majorca, with a coastline of cliffs and coves and a jumble of small mountains that, the Ibicenos like to say, someone forgot to order in ranges — they were just comfortably spilled around.

On their slopes, farms are terraced with stone walls and, in the valleys between the mountains, almond orchards are planted in the carrot-colored soil. Barely 25 miles long by 12 miles wide, Ibiza has always been an agricultural island.

How could such a place become stylish? The earmarks of a vacation paradise were always there, but the first outsiders to discover them were something of a shifty lot. Remember Ibiza? The place where Clifford Irving wrote his book on Howard Hughes? The island refuge for 1960s hippies? The island where Elmyr de Hory allegedly painted the imitation masterpieces sold to a Texan for $1 million? However a place becomes stylish, Ibiza did.

Any evening from April to November, a visitor can find evidence on the cafe terraces of the fishing port — also called Ibiza and cozily referred to as Spain's St. Tropez. The habitues wear loose-fitting cottons — the kind that European fashion magazines feature as the Ibiza vogue — with wide-mouthed straw bags slung over their shoulders. The bags can be fished off hooks in local boutiques for about $9 apiece; fashion in Ibiza is no longer cheap, but everybody seems to want to show it off at the "in" portside cafes — Clives, Mono Desnudo and the new hit, appropriately named Zoo.

Like other chic resorts, Ibiza has its rules about what's "in."

The routine begins in the morning at the Cafe Montesol on the Calle del Rey, Ibiza's miniature Champs-Elysees. There's usually a sprinkling of the fairly famous and, from time to time, a real celebrity. Among others, Ibiza's habitues include Ursula Andress and a cluster of Rothschilds. Shipping magnate Stavros Niarchos once moored his yacht in the bay because the craft was too large for the yacht basin.

By afternoon, the "in" crowd has disappeared, their bikinied bodies simmering on the sand beaches of Las Salinas and Playa d'en Bossa or in one of a hundred turquoise coves where Berber pirates used to prowl.

Ibiza is an evening town. People come out with the shadows, when the details of the white-washed hill towns are first perceived, when the visitor begins to notice the dangle of a bougainvillea on a stone wall, the twists of narrow streets climbing up through the walled city — called by some the Mediterranean's most beautiful. Drenched in the afternoon sun, the town is white, cubic and stunning.

Pierre Boucher

After 4 p.m., the Calle Mayor, the town's poshest shopping street, is as crowded as a rush-hour subway car. At the boutique Bys, people buy handcrafted leatherwear. At its sister store, Pearl-Bys, it's gold and silver necklaces for men and women. Certain restaurants are also musts, but you have to know what to order where — small lobsters at El Bistro, steak au poivre at San Telmo and almost anything at the Sosalito, a Hollywood-in-the-'30s bistro.

At Le Ku, the action halts only with the sunrise. The island's most talked-about discotheque, new this year, offers all-night kicks and splashes on a dance floor and in a swimming pool as well.

But if Ibiza has acquired cachet, it has done so in its own way. Essentially, longtime habitues say, the island has never changed. It may now have riding stables, a golf course and first-class hotels with saltwater pools and tennis courts, but the old elements are still here.

The blond-haired, blue-eyed peasants, although richer now, still till their land with horse and plow. And latter-day hippies gather at St. Carlos, a one-church, one-cafe town. Once a week, homemade wares — woven blankets, baskets and *hierbas*, the local herb liqueur — are sold at the "hippie market" near Santa Eulalia.

At first, such contrasts are a shock. But soon a visitor realizes that this higgledy-piggledyness is the island's charm — the thing that distinguishes it from homogenized resorts.

Would the Calle Mayor have the same appeal without the lines of laundry that flap from household balconies? Would the street's disco beat sound the same without the cries of Spanish mothers calling home their children? The purveyors of Ibiza chic set the tone. The owner of the boutique Bys, an arbiter of taste here, rides a prizewinning stallion at the St. Caleta stables; in town, he rides a battered green bike.

Some topics, like the casino, are never-ending subjects of conversation. Two natives were recently giggling about some would-be casino patrons. The group of French tourists, shopping baskets in hand, headed straight for the big, red "Casino" sign. Of course, "Casino" is also the name of a chain of supermarkets in France. ■

Dance of the Aborigines

THE HAGUE — In September, provided they get the date right, hundreds of Australian aborigines will stage a festival in the outback for a man who is trying to help save their traditional dances from extinction.

The assignment of the Dutch-based choreographer Jiri Kylian, supported by the Australian government and the aborigines themselves, is to compose a ballet based on the threatened aboriginal culture. A film of the festival and a performance of the ballet it is to inspire are to be shown to an international television audience once the project is completed in 1982. Backing for the film of the festival and ballet has come from broadcasting companies in Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden and West Germany.

Australian government officials said the aborigines had given approval for their dances to be filmed at length for the first time because they regarded this as a way of preserving their cultural heritage. There are some 140,000 aborigines in Australia, roughly half the population before the arrival of the first Europeans almost 200 years ago. The aborigines least affected by modern civilization are among the 24,000 who live in the Northern Territory.

The 33-year-old Kylian, who will be the guest of honor at the six-day festival in Australia's Northern Territory, is the artistic director of the Netherlands Dance Theater. "The festival will be the greatest gathering there has ever been of tribes from the Northern Territory," he said.

Although Kylian, who had the original idea, has yet to meet the aborigines, the groundwork has been done by Viet Bethke, administrator of the Royal Swedish Ballet, who will coordinate the project.

Kylian thinks the festival will take place in September. "The aborigines have absolutely no sense of time, which makes planning difficult," he said. "This was an aspect of aboriginal life which made me want to do the ballet in the first place.

"Many of them are still living in the stone age. Time and possessions, which are all to us, mean nothing to them. Dancing is their only material possession. It belongs to them, and I have to capture this idea in the ballet."

"The Dreamtime," an exhibition and sale of Australian aborigine art, will be presented at the Unicorn Gallery, 120 Spring St., New York, Sept. 22-Oct. 12. ■

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Illustration by Colin Thiele

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The art market

Despite Soaring Figures, Tough Times Ahead

by Souren Melikian

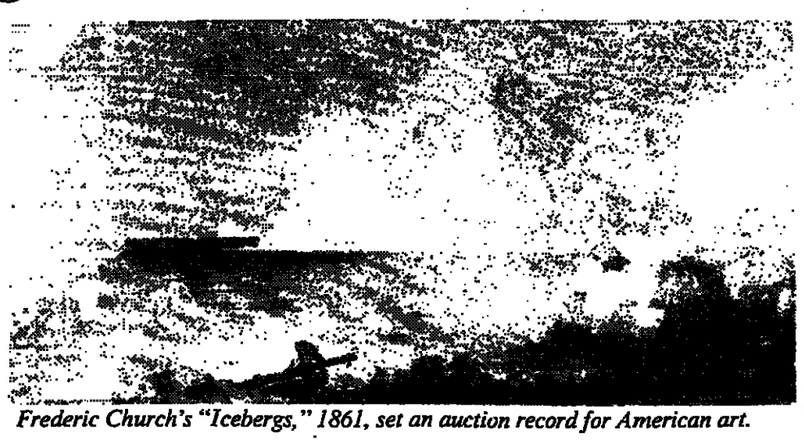
LONDON — An outsider reading the yearly reports traditionally released by the leading London auction houses shortly after the season is over on July 31 gets lost in a tangle of figures. If he persists, he may come out with a hazy impression of golden prosperity, not unlike that conveyed by Soviet five-year-plan reports.

Christie's forward leap is 40 percent compared with 1978-79, he learns, its world sales now totaling £153 million. Sotheby Parke Bernet posts an even more impressive record, £241 million, exactly one third more than last season's £181 million.

It takes a closer look to discover how intense the competition is getting and what kind of an impact the current economic troubles are actually having on the art market. The most spectacular illustration of the competition is the tremendous thrust at Sotheby's to expand operations. This year Sotheby's added new foreign bases to its already large international network.

In Italy, a new office was opened in Rome, and sales were held in Milan for the first time — a remarkable step since that country is considered outstandingly difficult by foreign auctioneers, owing to heavy taxation and endless red tape. In Japan, a new facility has been arranged at the Seibu department store in Tokyo. The Japanese home market is considered impenetrable by Sotheby's, which has been careful to signal that message in Tokyo to the Japanese trade. It will not hold auctions in Tokyo, which would be regarded by Japanese dealers as an encroachment on their territory.

But Sotheby's wants to make it easier for Japanese buyers to be aware of what is being sold abroad: Major old master and Impressionist paintings and a few objets d'art are thus exhibited for short periods at Seibu. So it was that even though they were sold in New York, Turner's "Juliet and Her Nurse" and Picasso's $3.3 million "Saltimbanque" were seen in Japan by hundreds of thousands of visitors — the cleverest form of auctioneering propaganda yet devised. It works first when the Oriental crowds see the famous works from faraway Europe, and a second time when world-record prices are broadcast and register on the minds of those who remember seeing the works. The effects are invisible but multiple; they may have spurred the expansion of Sotheby's Hong Kong sales.



Frederic Church's "Icebergs," 1861, set an auction record for American art.

At home, Sotheby's drive has been even more intensive. New offices have been opened in Cambridge, in Cheltenham, in Bournemouth and in Harrogate. Only last month, "Sotheby Beresford Adams" opened its new auction rooms in Chester, which will cover Wales and northwestern England. This is the third full-time provincial auction house opened by Sotheby's, following "Sotheby King and Chasemore" at Pulborough and "Sotheby Bearne" at Torquay.

Christie's is following suit in a different way. It has stepped up its operations in existing branches. "Christie's and Edminston's" in Glasgow has doubled its sales and correspondingly increased its total (from £1.1 million to £2.3 million for the 1979-1980 season).

It is largely due to these efforts that the two auction houses have managed to increase their respective worldwide sales despite the recession that started hitting the art market around Easter. In some cases, the increases do not in fact concern the art market. Jewelry at Sotheby's is up by 50 percent over last year, reaching an all-time high of £31.5 million, 13 percent of Sotheby's worldwide total. Christie's jewelry sales, £26.7 million, represent an even higher proportion: 17.5 percent.

Silver also rose spectacularly for reasons unrelated to artistic considerations during the big winter silver boom. Sotheby's sales doubled, reaching £14 million, and those of Christie's rose by 50 percent (£6.8 million).

More subtly, the huge rise in paintings and drawings sales registered by Christie's (from £37.5 million to £54.2 million), and Sotheby's (from £58.7 million to £75.9 million) also reflects the crisis. Paintings (with the exception of contemporary art, which hardly counts at all in the financial total) are the gilt-edged securities of the art market — by and large, they are more easily understood by the general public than objets d'art. It is the top layer, i.e. paintings carrying famous signatures, representing the work of the artist in his most admired style and in a large format, that has been zooming sky-high, far higher in proportion than anything else. This means that buyers are playing it safe. They are after convertibles.

Significantly, Sotheby's three most boasted record prices were all paid at New York sales: Turner's "Juliet and Her Nurse" ($7.04 million), "Icebergs," by American realist painter Frederic Church ($2.75 million) and Picasso's "Saltimbanque" ($3.3 million).

In the last two months of the season, failures to sell were becoming more frequent, while obviously desirable works of a very high order continued to sell like hotcakes. In other words, the search for blue chips is intensifying, and there is a corresponding loss of interest in anything that is not deemed indispensable.

That is a typical art market response to an economic crisis. It all points to tougher times ahead and increasing competition between the leading auction rooms.

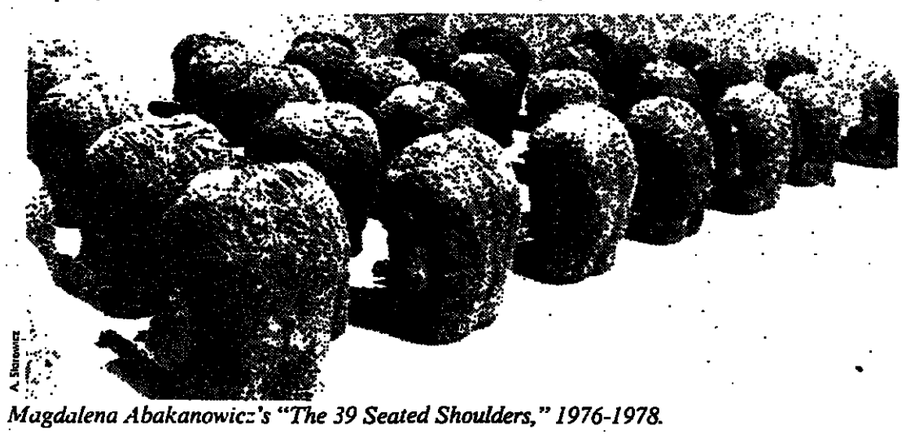
'Rosc '80' — a Melange of Modernism

DUBLIN — "Rosc '80," the exhibition of contemporary art housed in University College, Dublin, until the end of September compares in quality, if not in sheer quantity, with the Venice Biennale.

Rosc is an Irish word meaning "the poetry of vision," and since 1967, it has been the name of an international art exhibition held every three years in Dublin, with outposts in Cork. Each Dublin "Rosc" consists of a selection of work by contemporary artists accompanied by an exhibition devoted to the art of the past.

"Rosc '80" consists of works by nearly 50 artists and an exhibition of early Chinese painting from the Sackler Collections at the Metropolitan Museum in New York and Princeton University that is on display in the National Gallery of Ireland. The contemporary work is hung together in long rooms or squeezed, as "installations," into corridors, basement lots or any odd space that could be made to work.

The Polish artist Magdalena Abakanowicz has crammed a crowd of hollow torsos made of sacking stiffened with glue into a small, low-ceilinged room halfway down the stairs. The room is easily missed, but coming across this huddle of figures unexpectedly is an unforgettable experience.



Magdalena Abakanowicz's "The 39 Seated Shoulders," 1976-1978.

Originally taken from a single cast of a human figure, each torso appears slightly different because of the different ways the glue-drenched sisal dries. Grouped together, they have an enormous presence, giving a sense of great realism until one becomes aware that in fact they make only a rudimentary suggestion of the human form that forces the imagination to "complete" the figures, sensing bowed and suffering heads where none are in reality. Here is Abakanowicz's skill and power. This and the related installation at Venice this summer show her to be one of the very best of living sculptors.

The Turin artist Mario Merz, whose work is displayed in a cramped room, preferred to fill a basement "area" with one of his strange and evocative constructions of natural and man-worked materials. Tall tripods made from thick saplings still with their bark on are set in lumps of stiff gray clay and surmounted by more clay with silvered bottles buried up to their necks in it — "poor" art fashioned from ordinary, unexceptional things but made with an animation rich in suggestion and ample in its ability to find form in material.

Another Italian, Giuseppe Penone, has carved from a bit of wood a small sapling complete with twigs — a neat and evocative reversal of the normal process of turning a tree into a plank.

As you walk through the rooms hung indiscriminately with abstract and figurative paintings, you notice a gray-haired woman sitting on a chair. You are about to ask her which way to the Abakanowicz room when you notice that her complexion is a little too gray. She is a sculpture by Duane Hanson so lifelike you jump.

At the other end of the basement area — where Mario Merz has conjoined his "poor" materials there is a narrow brick arch that Carl Andre has filled with blocks of "turf" or peat. If Hanson's lifelike figure appears too realistic, incapable of provoking further response, Andre's bricks of peat are too literal. Once you've smiled at the idea, that's it.

Glance out the window as you enter or leave the exhibition. On the windowsills on the other side of the light well, the American sculptor Charles Simonds has made one of his tiny habitations for "little people" that look like miniature archaeological sites. At the other end of the scale, Timothy Hennessy, an American living in Europe, has created a Venetian garden of huge painted canvases and cutout cypress trees, something like a set for an opera in which the viewers are the performers. Hennessy calls these environments "painted performances."

And at the end of a gallery Sol Le Witt has created a wall of glowing geometric forms in throbbing color.

The painting and sculpture not specifically "environmental" — where the artist has not been presented with a space to create a work especially for the exhibition — are displayed in an apparently indiscriminate manner which is confusing, not only because representational and nonrepresentational works are mixed but because such a system prevents viewing the ensemble of an artist's work.

Of the Irish artists included, Robert Ballagh's realistic portraits of himself and family compare favorably with the superrealist shopfronts of Robert Cottingham. Brian King's "Ghost Train," in which you walk through a circular environment of photographs of clocks — including one real clock — all telling different times while lights flash on and off in different combinations, doesn't really live up to its fairground namesake. Much ingenuity has gone into the work but not to all that much effect.

"Rosc '80" is a straightforward survey of mainstream modernism as it manifested itself in the end of the 1970s. Apart from Hennessy's pattern painting, there is no attempt to suggest what directions might be taken in the 1980s, as was the case at the Venice Biennale in the exhibition largely devoted to European "New Image" painting showing in the Magazzini di Sale.

As such, the exhibition is well done and displays some of the virtues as well as a number of the vices of recent modernism. The presentation of a number of Spanish artists seems an attempt to present work not often seen internationally, but what is displayed does not make one feel the absence would have been particularly noticed.

To turn from such a survey of international modernism to Chinese painting from the late Yuan, Ming and Ch'ing dynasties is to make a cultural leap difficult to accomplish without a shock to the system. Unlike earlier exhibitions at "Rosc," where parallels between Celtic art, for instance, and what some contemporary artists are doing can be fairly easily made, the delicate brush strokes and refined sensibility of these Chinese paintings is almost impossible to relate to the modern work. Landscapes, flowers and figures are painted with a sensibility that belongs to a world with few points of contact to modernist art, even in its most minimal and rarefied forms. But it is very beautiful to look at and offers small pleasures for those who find unrelieved modernism difficult to take.

"Rosc '80" continues at University College, Dublin, Earlsfort Terrace, and the National Gallery of Ireland through Sept. 30. —*Paul Overy*

Plazzotta Sculptures in Regent's Park

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — The largest one-man sculpture exhibition ever organized in London, consisting of more than 90 bronzes by the Italian neoclassical sculptor Enzo Plazzotta, has been mounted at The Holme, a neo-Palladian villa in Regent's Park that houses the English and Italian faculties of Bedford College.

The exhibition is part of a $3-million appeal just launched by the college, the second oldest school (it was founded in 1849) of the University of London and the first women's college in England — although it is now coeducational.

No more romantic setting could be found for figurative sculpture than Regent's Park, created for the pleasure of the Prince Regent, subsequently King George IV, and laid out for him by John Nash in 1811, to a plan that included groves of trees, a canal, a lake and a group of imposing villas.

The villas were the major work of the master builder James Burton, who chose the best site, with grounds sweeping down to the newly created lake, for his own house, The Holme, which he had his 18-year-old son, Decimus, design in 1816.

Decimus Burton was the architect of eight villas in the park (one of them, St. Dunstan's, was much altered and, renamed Winfield House, is now the official residence of the U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James). The Holme, however, remains in essence as Burton intended it to be, "a modified Palladian villa, the entrance portico with Corinthian pillared columns and a pillared bow window looking on to the lake."

Plazzotta's "Ballet Shoes," 1978.

Enzo Plazzotta's "Jetee — David Wall," 1975, now in Regent's Park.

There were two significant 20th-century additions. In 1911, the pioneer movie theater designer, Bertie Crewe, added two wings and an ornamental temple at the edge of an already spacious terrace. In 1939, the architect Paul Phipps redesigned the staircase and library and supervised the complete reorganization of the garden by G.A. Jellicoe, the most celebrated landscape architect of his time.

Enzo Plazzotta was born in 1921 at Mestre, near Venice. He studied with Manzu but, as was the case of Brancusi with his mentor Rodin, soon removed himself from what was becoming too inhibiting an influence. During the war he fought with the Resistance, was captured and escaped to join the Italian partisans cooperating with the British Special Forces.

Fittingly then, his first postwar commission of significance was the "Spirit of Rebellion," ordered by the Italian Resistance Movement as a gift to the British Special Forces Club in London. He settled in England in the early 1950s, though he still works part of each year in Italy, specializing in figurative sculptures of humans (especially dancers) and animals, with occasional forays into portraiture and mythology.

A fair selection of these genres can be found among the large bronzes on the lakeside lawns and the terrace of The Holme, while in the library and the ballroom are more than 60 smaller works (including a study for the Boys' Town Monuments now located at Omaha and Stanford Universities and Catholic University in Washington, D.C.) and related etchings.

For a sculptor to model the human form late in the 20th century is immediately to challenge comparison with the masters of classical antiquity, the Renaissance and the great academic traditions of Neoclassicism. Plazzotta tells of one small part of the preparation necessary to meet such comparisons with confidence:

"I realized quite early that one of the major flaws in much contemporary modeling was that artists couldn't make convincing hands. They cheat by hiding them in draperies or pockets, concealed them with books or papers or flowers, clenched the fists so that the fingers disappeared . . . anything to avoid the difficulty.

"So," he says, indicating the vast "Hand of Christ," a crucifying nail splitting the palm, "I took my own left hand as an example, and modeled it over and over and over again, until I knew in detail every joint, every minute articulation of each finger, in that very complicated piece of machinery."

And so Plazzotta has proceeded for each component of the human form. With the result that whether it be "Girl on the Beach" or "Sweet Eve"; "Venus" sleeping shell-cradled in the fountain; the ballet "rat" with shoes slung round her neck; the balancing Ivan Nagy; Fonteyn *en attitude*; or the bounding Nureyev, each seems, despite being fashioned in cold metal, to breathe and come to life.

No less alive are Plazzotta's animals and birds: "Dieter's Foal," two months young and just feeling its feet; the vast "Horses of the Camargue" and the small "Landing Swan," which looks particularly splendid in these surroundings, with the real waterfowl emerging from the lake to inspect the man-made bird.

Finest of all is Plazzotta's mastery in combining animal and human, as in "The Swan," the sculptor's vision of Leda embracing Jupiter, who has assumed the guise of the royal bird. It is often argued that such classical themes sculpted in the classical tradition have no place in the world of the 1980s, that representation is in some way inferior to conception, invention and creation.

But Rodin, who in his time suffered like criticism, had the incontrovertible reply: "There is no need to create. To create, to improvise are words that mean nothing to a sculptor. Genius only comes to those who know how to use their eyes and their intelligence. A woman, a mountain, a horse — all are formed according to the same principles."

Plazzotta in Regent's Park, The Holme, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London N.W.1 to Aug. 31. 2 to 5 p.m. daily. Admission £1.

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Ostentatious Iconoclasm in Ghent

by Ronn Dobson

GHENT, Belgium — Ghent is a forward-looking city with a reputation for restiveness that has caused any number of tyrants more than a little bother.

An exhibition entitled "Art in Europe Since '68" continues Ghent's tradition of challenging the status quo with ostentatious iconoclasm. It is shared out between the Fine Arts Museum in Citadel Park and the nearby St. Pieter's Abbey on St. Pieter's Plein, which has a new lease of life as a cultural center. Housing an exhibition of resolutely utilitarian modernity, the abbey still manages to maintain an air of majestic antiquity.

This show, which runs to Aug 31, is a pet project finally realized, rather to his own surprise, by the youthful Modern Art Museum curator, Jan Hoet, whose sights are very firmly fixed on experimental art. But then, the Modern Art Museum itself materialized only very recently, by the simple expedient of clearing out several rooms on the upper level of the Fine Arts Museum, until then reverentially devoted to old masterpieces.

The staff of the Old Masters Section, used to the staider days of cloistered calm, looked aghast at preparations for the exhibition. Curator, artists, attendants and commandeered art critics heaved on ropes to raise Panamarenko's giant fabric and plastic airship into the air, a feat last accomplished at the Kassel art show five years ago.

"I wanted to demonstrate the importance in art everywhere of the 1968 demonstrations and street battles in Paris, to show how art took on much wider dimensions and was allowed to cover all kinds of creativeness not officially recognized before," Hoet explained with fervor.

The concept of art is certainly stretched in some exhibits — the row of a dozen gas canisters, all painted electric blue, each held poised against a cloister wall of the old St. Pieter's Abbey while each jet spits its vicious blue tongue of oxyacetylene gas, the steady noise of hissing and the escaping fumes combining to hypnotic effect — could only appeal as art to a very limited circle and seems dreadfully wasteful.

A patchwork of detritus strewn the full length of a stone-flagged corridor — junked plastic household utensils, toys, garden tools, buckets and baskets and crushed tins — is arranged as in a pattern of sorts, but this must be torture to the tidy-minded straining not to wield a broom. After this, Richard Long's pathway of gray paving stones set with military precision right down another cloister alley has a reassuring look of classic art.

Easily the most dramatic creation is Patrick and Ann Poiriers' "Foreign City," a shimmering cityscape of coal turned to silver by strategic lighting and set in ink-black water in an underground room. The approach down stone steps can be tricky — the lights are so low that the viewer putting a foot wrong risks a dunking in the murky moat — but to see the strange and shining city across dark water lying at your feet is worth wet toes.

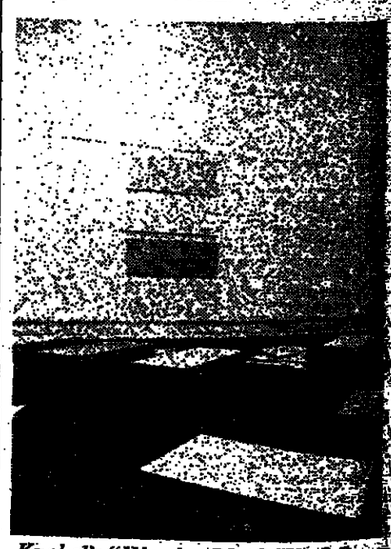
Another effective display using the simplest possible material is a wide wheel shape laid flat on the board floor, composed of snippets and lengths of electrical cable encased in blue and soft green plastic or left bare and silvery. Nothing could be more elemental, yet it achieves a harmony that turns it into art.

Space, light and encouragement have been poured out in generous measure. The museum walls have been painted pristine white, and each artist has been allocated a room to create something personal for the show. Rewards are not always as generous, but the show makes a fascinating mystery tour, a surprise round every corner and up every twisting stone stairway.

In Ghent itself, there's a lot to see spread over a wide area and a span of centuries. The Castle of the Counts, a hulking fortress in the center of town, casts a medieval shadow across the cars and bicycles crowding past its thick stone walls.

Old guild houses with step gable roofs line the canal banks within arrow-shooting distance. A tiny booth hewn out of a fortification sells the famous Ghent bonbons, three-cornered black or white sweets with a minty flavor. A more conventionally shaped shop is devoted to the famous Ghent mustard in its distinctive blue pottery jars. Customers return with their own pots for refills of the freshly made mustard.

A Museum of Decorative Arts (Sierkunst Museum), installed in a small patrician house once owned by a wealthy merchant family, has a basement cafeteria offering a chance to admire the elegance of early 16th-century cellars with their graceful arched roofs.



Knobel's "Wooden Plank Work."

Further from the bustling center are Bylokes Abbey and the Abbess' House, two of the oldest and most beautiful brick buildings in Europe. Originally a hospital run by nuns, the buildings are now a museum filled with period pieces and historical exotica. A 13th-century figure of a knight found on a tombstone near Ghent has been put a more suitably grandiose background, the Abbey Refectory Hall.

INTERNATIONAL
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Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, August 9-10, 1980 **

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U.S. Output: Actual Drop Called 6.7%

Private Group's Data Twice Official Figure

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP) — The decline in U.S. productivity this year has been twice as steep as reported by the Labor Department, according to a private research organization that includes capital investment as well as labor effort in measuring productivity.

According to the Labor Department, there was a 3.1-percent decline in productivity — the comparison of the output of goods and services per hour of labor by American workers — between the first and second quarters.

A grimmer analysis was issued yesterday by the American Productivity Center, showing a 6.7-percent decline between the first and second quarters, based on the center's comparison of output with investments in plant, equipment, inventory and land, as well as labor. The decline in the manufacturing sector was even steeper — down 11.4 percent between the first and second quarters.

The Labor Department figure understates the decline in productivity by failing to account for the impact of inflation in the cost of capital equipment, energy resources and raw materials, according to Jackson Grayson, chairman of the center.

The measurement of labor productivity alone is of limited value "and may give a sense of false security," Mr. Grayson said.

A major reason for the steady decline in productivity since the mid-1970s has been the rising cost of energy and the more recent upward thrust in interest rates, which has prompted many business managers to meet demands for greater output by adding employees rather than increasing investments in modern, more productive equipment, the center's analysis said.

The center said it plans to publish its productivity index quarterly as part of an effort to analyze the causes of productivity growth and decline.

Foreign Holdings Called Danger to U.S.

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — The federal government should take "major and corrective action" to improve its monitoring of direct foreign investment in the United States, according to a House report released yesterday.

The national interests of the United States are dangerously vulnerable to rapidly increasing, direct foreign investments in business and property, concluded the study released by Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Texas, chairman of the House Government Operations Committee.

The report also said the Treasury Department is carrying out secret agreements between the United States, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait that prevent country by country disclosure of Middle East oil exporters' investments in the United States.

The report, prepared by the Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee, was the result of a two-year investigation and a series of hearings. Subcommittee Chairman Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., said increased foreign investment in the United States constitutes "more than a threat to our economy. It may well jeopardize our self-sufficiency and security."

The subcommittee criticized the federal government for inadequate efforts to report and evaluate foreign investments. It said that the few existing federal statutory restrictions on foreign investments in specific industries are "piecemeal, haphazard and illogical." No other major industrialized country is as ignorant about the size, origin and impact of foreign investments, the report said.

The study charged that Arab investments have not been disclosed country by country since 1975, under an agreement that former Treasury Secretary William Simon made with Saudi Arabia "as a quid pro quo for massive Saudi investments in U.S. government securities." The Treasury Department had no immediate comment on the report.

The subcommittee said that the Treasury refused to disclose figures for each Arab country, and said that the $325 million in Arab investments reported in 1978 is incomplete because it does not include investments made through Swiss and English banks.

The Commerce Department said total foreign investments in the United States last year totaled about $50 billion, and estimated that about $400 million of that was invested by Arab countries.

It said the biggest investors were the Netherlands, $12 billion; Britain, $9 billion; Canada, $7.6 billion; West Germany, $3.9 billion; Switzerland, $3.4 billion; Japan, $3.3 billion; the Netherlands Antilles, $2.7 billion; and France, $2.3 billion.

More regulation of foreign investment would not deter desirable investment, the report said. Foreign investors from Europe are used to regulation, most other countries "require registration and prior approval of foreign investment, and many place conditions on potentially harmful investments to extract substantial benefits of their economies."

The Commerce Department should establish a permanent registration system to identify all past and future direct foreign investments in U.S. business and property, excluding farmland, the report recommended.

Nigeria Wants Back $6 Billion in Oil

Shell, Gulf, Mobil Told to Supply 91-Day Output in Contract Dispute

LAGOS, Aug. 8 (NYT) — The Nigerian government announced today that it will direct three major Western oil companies — Shell, Gulf and Mobil — to provide it with up to 182.9 million barrels of crude oil as a penalty for their failure to compensate Nigeria as they had originally contracted.

At current prices, this means that the three oil companies will be required to give the government's national oil agency the equivalent of $6.1 billion in oil.

The government's announcement came along with the release of a report by the Crude Oil Sales Tribunal, which last spring investigated allegations of impropriety on the part of officials of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. — the country's official petroleum agency — and the alleged disappearance of $5 billion from company coffers.

But today's report said the tribunal found no evidence that such a sum had disappeared and it said a local newspaper, Punch, had misinterpreted the conclusions of an audit of the NNPC books last summer by a U.S. firm, Coopers and Lybrand.

Highly Critical

The report, however, was highly critical of the petroleum company's operations, and the government, concurring with most of the tribunal's findings, noted that the agency suffered from inadequate accounting and contract procedures.

The report recommended that the NNPC be broken up into a number of separate agencies, and that stricter governmental control be exercised by the Nigerian Ministry of Petroleum.

The recommendation by the tribunal that Shell, Gulf and Mobil — the biggest drillers of crude oil in Nigeria — pay the Nigerian government such an enormous amount of oil, and the acceptance of the recommendation by the administration of President Shehu Shagari, was believed to be unprecedented. The oil penalty, 182.9 million barrels, represents 91 days of production for the companies.

There was no immediate comment from representatives of the three firms in Nigeria.

The major oil companies operate on the basis that they will receive a percentage of the oil they extract, a percentage that is determined by a complex formula that takes into account the shares they hold in the operating subsidiaries in Nigeria. In Shell's case the company is entitled to 20 percent, while Mobil and Gulf take 40 percent. The rest of the production is marketed by the NNPC.

The essence of the accusation in today's report is that the oil companies sold more than they were entitled to between 1975 and 1978, while the NNPC's oil remained in the ground. The oil companies reply that the NNPC could not sell that oil because it had priced it too high in what was an already glutted oil market in those years.

Thus, the government is demanding that the three companies reimburse the Nigerians for the oil that should have been sold.

However, several Western oil sources questioned late this afternoon whether indeed Shell, Mobil and Gulf would be required to pay the 182.9 million barrels or whether some further modification would be forthcoming from the government. Their view stemmed from unclear language in today's report that raised questions about the precise division of production accruing to the oil companies and to the government.

Controversial

It was widely assumed that the much-awaited report and the recommendations by the Shagari government would be controversial. The government's recommendations are expected to be a test of the new civilian administration of Mr. Shagari. Nigeria, a member of OPEC, is the second-biggest supplier of crude oil to the United States, after Saudi Arabia.

Oil production currently runs at 2.1 million barrels a day, of which nearly 55 percent is purchased by the United States. Oil money accounts for nearly 90 percent of Nigeria's total foreign exchange income each year, and nearly 80 percent of the government's revenues.

Free-Market Competition Growing

Signs Point to Overhaul of U.S. Banking

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ) — After becoming outmoded through years of inflation, the government's depression-born ceilings on U.S. bank interest rates are crumbling because of new legislation.

An era of free-market competition is opening up, and signs are multiplying that the structure of the U.S. banking industry is in for an overhaul during the coming decade.

Many bankers and banking regulators anticipate a rapid spread of electronic banking that provides added convenience. Beginning in October, for instance, customers of Bank One in Columbus, Ohio, will be able to dial bill-paying instructions to the bank by phone and receive account information through their television sets.

Enterprising institutions will aim services at specific groups. Glastonbury Bank & Trust Co. in Connecticut is already offering trust services to middle-income savers with as little as $15,000 to invest. Customers get advice on choosing among various long- and short-term securities. Treasury bills and money-market funds.

Emerging Changes

Banks are expected to be aggressive in carving out still unidentified markets. And they are likely to impose a complex new system of charges for services.

Many of the changes have been emerging for some time, ever since rising interest rates and the growing sophistication of savers started drawing deposits out of banks and savings and loans institutions and into such entities as money-market funds. The change has accelerated since the enactment this spring of the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Money Control Act.

The act provided for elimination of interest-rate controls for banks and savings institutions within six years, and it authorized them to offer interest-bearing checking accounts beginning next year.

Because of the burden that the resulting increase in costs will pose for savings and loans associations saddled with large portfolios of low-interest long-term mortgages, the law provided them with ways to increase earnings. It empowered them to handle trusts, offer credit cards and make commercial loans.

Fed's Requirements

Lawmakers also decided to impose uniformly on all banks the Federal Reserve Board's requirements that set the amount of noninterest-bearing reserves that Federal Reserve members must hold. Many banks have left the Federal Reserve system to escape these requirements.

At the same time, Federal Reserve member banks lost their privilege of receiving free services — including check-clearing, securities safe-keeping and emergency loans.

Perhaps most important, the law tilted the balance of power among government banking regulators strongly in favor of free-market proponents.

New World Bank System Equalizes Exchange Risk

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ) — The World Bank has adopted a complicated currency pooling system for all newly authorized loans to developing nations.

The arrangement, applicable to any loan approved by the bank's executive directors after July 1, is intended to equalize the risks of foreign exchange fluctuations among borrowing countries, regardless of what currencies the World Bank decides to provide to the countries approving more than $8 billion a year in new credits.

Because the World Bank often uses 10 or more currencies in disbursing loans — which are denominated in U.S. dollars — and requires borrowing countries to assume the foreign exchange risks on such credits, the bank received complaints from some borrowers that big swings in exchange rates for major currencies were imposing unevenly burdens on them and had increased their debt service burdens.

The new currency pooling system would equalize the risks of exchange rate fluctuations regardless of the currencies the bank uses in disbursing loans or in accepting repayments. As before, the bank will not assume the foreign exchange risks, but bank officials said the pooling system will spread the risk of loss, which was not possible under the old system.

The World Bank documents say the pooling system "should reduce the accounting work for the borrower." Borrowing nations also will be relieved of the burden of acquiring several currencies, including some that "may not be easily obtainable," to make the loan repayments in several installments.

Under the old system, the principal and interest were payable in the several currencies outstanding on the loan, while loan commitment charges were payable in U.S. dollars. The bank said that under the new arrangement, loan service payments due on a given date will be in a single currency designated by the bank.

The currency pooling system applies to all loans negotiated on and after July 1, but World Bank officials said the undisbursed portion of old loans may be covered by the new arrangement at the option of the borrowing country. In such cases, the bank will negotiate letter agreements with the borrowers to bring old loans under the new plan.

The Inter-American Development Bank and other international lending agencies have been interested in the development of the World Bank pooling system. But apparently there are doubts that regional development banks would have the computer capability and technical staff available to adopt the World Bank plan, which, among other things, requires the currency composition of the pool to be determined every business day.

Each loan disbursement and repayment, under the new system, could change the currency composition of the pool, inducing similar changes in the currency composition of the individual loans under the risk sharing arrangement, World Bank experts said.

Tanzania, IMF Reportedly in Loan Agreement

DAR ES SALAAM, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ) — Financially hard-pressed Tanzania has ended its 10-month feud with the International Monetary Fund by concluding an agreement for a loan of more than $200 million over the next two years, diplomatic sources said tonight.

In return, Tanzania's Socialist government has agreed to impose several economic strictures that it had previously argued were economically and politically unacceptable.

An IMF negotiating team left after reaching tentative agreement with the Tanzanian government following two weeks of bargaining, the sources said. Next month the agreement will be submitted to the IMF's board of governors in Washington for ratification.

Ford in W. Germany Urging Resignations

BONN, Aug. 8 (NYT) — Ford Motor's West German subsidiary — beset by a 25-percent drop in 1980 first-half sales from the last-year figure — said yesterday that it would offer bonuses to induce 6,000 of its 56,950 employees to resign by September.

The subsidiary, Ford Werke, said it has set aside $76.7 million to finance the job cuts. It will offer 14 months' pay to workers 60 or older willing to retire early, and will pay younger employees up to $7,000 to resign.

Korvette's Chairman Resigns in Protest

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Korvette's said last night that Joseph Ris had resigned as chairman and chief executive officer effective immediately.

The announcement noted that Agache-Willot, the French parent of Korvette's, intends to propose an alternative to a previously announced plan to convert most of Korvette's debt to lenders into preferred stock. The company said Mr. Ris resigned as a result of the action.

Saudi Aides Deny Oil Rise Report

BAHRAIN, Aug 8 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabian oil ministry officials said in Jidda today that they knew of no plans to raise Saudi oil from $28 to $30 a barrel.

The Kuwait news agency had reported from New York that the trade newspaper Platts Oilgram News said Saudi Arabia intends to raise prices at the middle of this month. "I know nothing about this," a senior ministry official said.

The agency said Platts Oilgram quoted industry sources as saying that four members of the Saudi Supreme Oil Council had called for a $2 increase starting in November and that four other members, including the oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, supported $4 increase in the fourth quarter this year.

Brokers Cite Speculative Buying

Oil Issues Lead Dow to Moderate Gain

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Prices were slightly higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange in heavy trading today. The Dow Jones industrial average, up more than 9 points at midafternoon, closed up 3.75 points to 954.69, a 3½-year high. The Dow gained 12.71 points yesterday.

Advances led declines by a 9-to-6 margin among the 1,915 issues traded. NYSE volume amounted to 58.86 million shares, down from the 62.37 million traded yesterday, the ninth busiest session in Big Board history.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said institutions loaded with cash from money market investments they made early in the year were heavy buyers. Brokers said speculative buying has increased. Some professional traders were covering short sales, replacing borrowed shares sold earlier in hopes that prices would fall.

Mobil Find

Mobil triggered buying in oil stocks with an announcement today from its Canadian unit that further testing has indicated that its Hibernia B-08 well off Newfoundland contains three times the amount of hydrocarbon-bearing sands indicated earlier. Mobil, operator for the group of companies conducting exploratory drilling off the Grand Bank, had reported in mid-May that the well contained about 35 meters of net potential hydrocarbon-bearing sands.

"Total potential hydrocarbon-bearing sands indicated to date in the B-08 well are 107.5 metres," the oil company said today. Mobil also announced that it was planning further tests in the deeper zones of the nearby Ben Nevis I-45 well.

Mobil stock was an active issue. Among the partners in the Hibernia venture, Columbia Gas had a block trade of 215,000 shares at 39½. California Standard was active on the Big Board. Gulf Oil of Canada active on the American Stock Exchange.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, M-1A, rose to a seasonally adjusted average of $373.4 billion in the week that ended July 30, from $373 billion the previous week.

The broader money supply, the M-1B, increased to an average of $394.3 billion in the week, from $394 billion a week before, the Fed said.

For the latest four weeks the M-1A averaged $373.3 billion, a 6.9-percent rate of gain from 13 weeks ago. The M-1B averaged $394 billion in the four weeks, a 8.5-percent rate of increase in the statistical quarter.

Auto stocks were in the spotlight. Layoffs of U.S. hourly autoworkers dropped slightly this week, indicating that the yearlong increase in the auto industry employment slump might have peaked. Sales have improved slightly.

Chrysler, which jumped a point Monday, was active. The No. 3 automaker has unveiled a new fuel-efficient car that it hopes will put the company back on its feet.

Manufacturing Index Drops, Bonn Reports

BONN, Aug 8 (Reuters) — The West German manufacturing industry orders index fell 2.5 percent seasonally adjusted in June against May for a 0.8-percent year-on-year gain, provisional Economics Ministry figures show.

The ministry noted a striking decline in orders for investment goods, stemming primarily from considerably lower orders from abroad.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States

Procter & Gamble

4th Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	2,690.	2,340.
Profits	121.31	114.34
Per share	1.47	1.39
Year	1980	1979
Revenue	10,780.	9,330.
Profits	642.84	577.33
Per share	7.78	6.99

Travelers

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	N.Q.	N.Q.
Profits	93.4	88.5
Per Share	2.22	2.04
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	N.Q.	N.Q.
Profits	177.7	180.0
Per Share	4.20	4.17

Eurobond Principal Up

CHICAGO, Aug 8 (Reuters) — International Harvester said yesterday that because of favorable market reception, the principal amount of its previously announced issue of Eurodollar bonds for its Netherlands Antilles subsidiary has been increased from $100 million to $115 million.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 8, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9455	4.604	188.80 *	47.115 *	0.2317	——	6.827 *	118.04 *	35.253 *
Brussels (a)	28.47	67.44	15.9505	6.9035	3.3835 *	14.655	——	17.262	5.1635
Frankfurt	1.7855	4.225	——	43.26 *	2.122 x	91.87 *	6.273 *	108.15 *	32.35 *
London (b)	2.373	——	4.2365	9.7738	1,996.50	4.6108	67.50	3.9113	13.0825
Milan	841.55	1,992.40	471.35	203.95	——	422.95	29,651	509.90	152.58
New York	——	2.3698	0.5595	0.2421	0.1188 *	0.5145	0.0351	0.4051	0.1213
Paris	4.131	9.7900	231.180 *	——	4.9075 x	212.390 *	14.4936 *	250.180 *	74.855 *
Zurich	1.6508	3.9130	92.5279 *	40.0304 *	0.1960	84.8336 *	5.7934 *	——	29.8817 *
ECU	1.4171	0.5979	2.522	5.851	1,192.46	2.7553	40.3649	2.2393	5.83

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.035	Belgian fin. franc	28.60	0.2818	Hong Kong $	4.9555	0.2815	Saudi Riyal	3.316
0.5648	Canadian $	1.1574	2.116	Irish £	0.4726	0.790	Schilling	12.6575
0.1812	Danish krone	5.518	0.1887	Israeli £	52.99	0.4686	Singapore $	2.134
0.0223	Drachma	42.85	13.9230	Kuwaiti dinar	0.268	0.2295	Swedish krona	4.174
0.0201	Escudo	49.531	0.2854	Norw. krone	4.868	0.2771	U.A.E. dirham	3.6875
0.2741	Fin. mark	3.648	0.0138	Peseta	72.265	0.0044	Yen	226.55

£ Sterling: 1.1193 Irish £.
(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

European Gold Markets

August 8, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	631.25	630.00	+0.55
Zurich	632.50	632.50	+3.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	636.84	634.95	—0.38

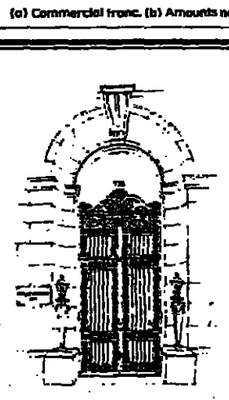
Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, evening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	29 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81
630	10.00-13.00	47.00-51.00	——
650	5.00- 7.00	41.00-45.00	——
670	3.00- 4.00	32.00-36.00	64.00-69.00
690	2.00- 3.00	26.00-30.00	56.00-61.00
710	1.00- 2.00	21.00-25.00	45.00-50.00

Gold bullion 632.00-634.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland



HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
August 8 to August 12 from 5 p.m.
HOTEL DE PARIS
MONTE-CARLO

SECTOR ENERGIA Y MINAS

centromin PERU

EMPRESA MINERA DEL CENTRO DEL PERU

PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL BID

INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

1. AIM
To shortlist qualified companies or joint ventures interested in integral financing, supply and installation of equipment and plant for the project linking the electrical systems of CENTROMIN-PERU and ELECTROPERU under the "turn-key" system.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT
2.1 The Central Peruvian Mining Company (Centromin-Peru) is a mining metallurgical company owned by the Peruvian state. Centromin has its own electricity facilities, consisting of hydroelectric plants with an installed capacity of 183 MW and more than 530 kilometers of 138,69 and 50 KV transmission lines.
2.2 The company's metal mining expansion program makes it necessary to plan a link up with the national electricity supply system administered by Electroperu, which will supply the energy required to satisfy the increase of demand expected as from 1983.
2.3 A simple circuit 220 KV transmission line will be installed from the Mahr Tunnel sub-station to the New Oroya sub-station. It will be approx. 21.5 kilometers long and on steel structures. The conductor will be ACSR 564 mm2.
2.4 The New Oroya substation will have an initial capacity of 100 MVA, 220/50 KV, consisting of 3 single phase units plus one spare. The 220 KV equipment will have totally gas insulated switchgears (GIS).
The 50 KV equipment will be conventional, preferably with a high volumen of oil.
2.5 It is planned to set up a control centre for the Centromin-Peru electrical system, to be located in La Oroya.
2.6 The electrical system will be equipped with PLC as a means of communication for operation and maintenance, capable of transmitting voice, teletype and data and reserving the necessary channels for coordinating operations with Electroperu.
2.7 In order to adjust the present electrical system to future operating conditions some substations will be modified and relocated. Twenty-five 50 KV circuit breakers will be changed or relocated and approximately 63 MVAR in capacitor will be installed.
2.8 In order to reinforce the medium voltage distribution system and carry out the relocation of some substations, it will be necessary to relocate and erect approximately 27 kilometers of 50 KV transmission lines.
2.9 In order to improve the present service of the Paucartam bo I Hydroelectric Plant (Yaupi) it is planned to replace the existing line between that plant and the Carhuamayo sub-station by a new one on metal towers, for 13 kilometer span, single circuit, conductor ACSR 330 mm2. and 55 kilometer span of double circuit ACSR 610 mm2. designed so as to operate finally in 220 KV.
2.10 The total cost of the project, according to estimates made by the consultants, EBASCO and P&V, responsible for the basic engineering, will amount to approximately US $36,700,000 of which the imported component will be 67% (estimates as per the end of 1979, exclusive of scaling, financial charges and taxes).

3. SCOPE OF THE BID
3.1 The present prequalification bid covers three project groups, each of which groups equipment and material of similar application.
3.2 The envisaged project groups are:
Project Group N° 1
- New Oroya substation, 220KV/50KV, 100 MVA
- Communications system (PLC)
- Material and equipment for modifying existing substations, to be installed by Centromin-Peru.

Project Group N° 2
- Yaupi-Carhuamayo 220 KV transmission lines
- Mahr Tunnel - La Oroya New 200 KV transmission line.
- Material and equipment for the addition and relocation of existing lines to be installed by Centromin.

Project Group N° 3
- Control center

3.3 The bidder will be responsible for the correct execution of the project up to the date of operation, which means:
- Working out the detailed engineering
- Carrying out and supervising civil and electromechanical works.
- Manufacture of equipment, transport, installation and materials supply
- Training operators and maintenance staff
- Testing and handing over of all systems in operating conditions.

4. RULES
4.1 This bid is international. Applicants may express an interest in one or more of the project groups.
4.2 Centromin-Peru will inform all companies or joint ventures applying, in writing of the results of the pre-qualification. It is expected that between 6 and 9 bidders will be selected and instructed as to the terms of reference of the final competition.
4.3 Centromin-Peru reserves the rights to reject any or all of the prequalification applications received and to hold or cancel the final competition.

5. REQUIREMENTS FOR PREQUALIFICATION
5.1 Document of association for consortia composed of manufacturers and contractors. Last annual report and balance sheet of each of the companies, indicating share capital and annual sales.
5.2 Indication of the type of company for each member of the joint venture stating whether branches or subsidiaries of others, place where each was formed and legally organized.
5.3 Business headquarters, leadership of the joint venture and the system of organization of the members to execute the project.
5.4 Designation of local representatives.
5.5 Length of experience of the manufacturers and installers in similar activities. Similar projects carried out in the last five years, stating where, client, type of participation, final costs of those projects and the difference from those costs and the original budgeted estimates.
5.6 Information about projects carried out in Latin America, in topographical, climatic and altitude conditions comparable to those pertaining in the Andean region.
5.7 Facilities for technical servicing and sale of spare parts. Proposed guarantees for the proper functioning of the work carried out.
5.8 Facilities for carrying out the engineering studies, testing and control of high voltage equipment and staff training. Equipment at their disposal and which would be used for assembling. Degree of participation by local contractors and sub-contractors.
5.9 Good name of the brands, variety and adaptability of the equipment produced, catalogues and specifications of the equipment which could be used in the project.
5.10 Possible financial scheme, sources, terms and conditions, and evidence of capacity to obtain finance.

6. PRESENTATION OF DOCUMENTATION
6.1 Interested companies or joint ventures should send or hand-in the documents required by 4 p.m. on September 15, 1980 to

CENTROMIN-PERU
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT
MAIL BOX 4547
LIMA 100, PERU
AV. JAVIER PRADO ESTE CDRA 21 S/N
SAN BORJA
ATTENTION: RENATO GIBELLINI
INTERCONNECTION PROJECT COORDINATOR
TEL. 356070 - ANNEX. 305.

6.2 Documents presented after the above deadline will not be considered and will therefore be automatically disqualified.

Chrysler Denies Plan To Seek Import Aid

DETROIT, Aug. 8 (AP) — Chrysler denied yesterday that it planned to petition the International Trade Commission for protection against imported cars. The company did say that it would testify at ITC hearings.

Chrysler President Paul Bergmoser said Wednesday that the company planned to ask protection from Ford and the United Auto Workers have done. Yesterday, however, Chrysler statement said there had been a "misinterpretation" of Mr. Bergmoser's remarks.

U.S. Analyst Turns Bearish on Gold Shares

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT) — In the uncertain economic environment since the Arab oil embargo of 1973, gold shares have proved to be among the most popular holdings and, as it turns out, one of the best hedges.

But authorities on gold shares came to a parting of the ways last week when a brokerage firm that emphasizes gold turned decidedly bearish.

Kees Schager, a respected analyst of South African gold shares for Arnold & S. Bleichroeder, recommended the sale of all gold-related South African securities for "performance-oriented" investors.

Meanwhile, International Investors, a mutual fund with a fine record that has resulted largely from heavy purchases of South African gold shares, remains decidedly bullish.

Mr. Schager, a senior vice president of Bleichroeder, began recommending South African gold shares in the spring of 1976, some months before the trough of the gold cycle that carried gold down to about $100 a troy ounce that August.

Last October he grew cautious when, as he puts it, "it became evident that speculation and worldwide anxiety had overtaken the realm of analysis." At that time, gold had reached $437 an ounce. It moved to a high of $850 Jan. 21 and has since declined to around $630.

Inflation Change

Mr. Schager cited several factors in his decision to recommend sales. He said the rate of change in inflation, primarily in the United States, was the fundamental economic influence on the world price of gold.

At present, he said: "We expect a significant reduction in the inflation rate over the next one to two years, though we do not believe the inflation problem will be solved. Hence we expect another gold cycle in a few years' time."

Meanwhile, he said, the high price of gold has had a predictable effect on the demand for gold for such important uses as jewelry and official coins.

Sales of gold to jewelry manufacturers were off 27 percent in 1979 at 737 tons, and now are running at an annual rate of 400 tons, he said. Official coins such as Krugerrands took 290 tons of gold in 1979. Sales this year are running at an annual rate of 150 tons.

This heavy drop in demand has not affected the price of gold yet, he said, largely because there have been no gold sales by the International Monetary Fund and the U.S. Treasury, sources that in 1979 supplied 574 tons of gold to the market.

Mr. Schager added that investors thus held the key to future prices. He noted that investors, speculators and hoarders purchased 450 tons of gold in 1979. "If they buy 300 to 400 tons of gold this year, the price of gold will remain in the current $550 to $700 range," he said.

On the other hand, if the price of gold drops below that level "on the back of improving inflation numbers both here and abroad," he said, a substantially lower gold price becomes a distinct possibility over one to two years. "Under those circumstances, I think a drop of 50 percent below the current price of gold is possible," Mr. Schager said.

He noted that, between the prior peak price for gold in 1974 and the trough of that cycle in 1976, investment demand fell to 55 tons in 1976 from 129 tons in 1975 and 512 tons in 1974. "That's why the price of gold went from $200 to $100 a troy ounce," he said.

If the events outlined come about, South African gold shares will deteriorate further, Mr. Schager said, because liquidity in these shares is good only when gold is steady or rising, and because the resultant selling of South African gold shares would put pressure on the financial rand, which could cause a further decline in the dollar price of shares.

In addition, he said, dividends would come under pressure in that mining costs have leaped with attempts to reduce wage gaps between white and black workers. And foreign investors perceive social pressures as threatening South Africa's stability, he concluded.

'Very Cheap'

John Van Eck, president and chairman of International Investors, remains bullish on South African shares. Asked whether these shares were in a buying range, he answered, "Yes, indeed. We think the South African shares are very cheap, selling at 3.8 times annualized second-quarter earnings."

Mr. Van Eck has been right in the past. Since the 1973 embargo, the net asset value of International Investors shares has increased from $3.55 to a July 25 peak of $12.06. The shares closed Wednesday at $11.92. Van Eck went on to say: "We think the price of gold will continue to advance."

He added that the fund did not play short-term trends as brokerage firms did but that, nevertheless, it did not expect a serious intermediate downtrend.

U.S. Said Ready On GM Charges

DETROIT, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Federal Trade Commission was expected to announce today the filing of a formal complaint against General Motors, alleging that certain GM cars may be equipped with automatic transmissions prone to premature wear and mechanical breakdowns.

Sources said GM was notified of the move yesterday and was told that the complaint would involve alleged defects in the so-called 200 series automatic transmissions, which have been used in millions of GM cars since 1977. The sources said the complaint also may include certain other mechanical parts in late-model GM cars that the FTC staff contends also are prone to premature wear and can result in substantial repair bills.

Although neither the commission nor the automaker disclosed details of the complaint, the outline of the investigation has been known for some time. It is understood that GM in the past few months has turned over to the FTC warranty data and other information relating to transmissions used in some 3.5 million intermediate-size and larger cars since the 1977 model year.

India Asks Other Nations For Aid in Search for Oil

By Kasturi Rangan

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (NYT) — India will seek extensive joint ventures with other countries to explore for oil, the government announced yesterday.

For many years India largely relied on its own efforts to find oil and is now producing 13 million tons, or 91 million barrels, of oil a year. One-third of it comes from a recently discovered offshore field near Bombay.

The offshore efforts had been supplemented by foreign technical assistance, but no foreign company had been allowed onshore since the government-owned Oil and Natural Gas Commission began drilling for oil in the late 1960s. Success on land was slight, but the Bombay oil field increased the nation's resources.

India's onshore production comes from two oil fields in Assam and Gujarat, where exploratory work was done with British and Soviet assistance, respectively. Recently three independent contracts were given to U.S. companies to explore in the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Cambay in the Arabian Sea, but they failed to strike oil.

Six Areas

According to energy officials, indigenous explorations have established oil reserves in six areas along the Western and Eastern coasts. Oil has been found in new areas in Gujarat, he said. There are also potential areas for natural gas production in the Godavari Basin in southern India and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The decision to seek foreign help apparently resulted from government concern over the slow progress in production and the huge increases in demand followed by higher import bills. India is now importing 112 million barrels of crude oil a year at a cost of more than $6 billion, or about two-thirds of India's total foreign-exchange earnings.

According to official estimates, India's oil needs will exceed 630 million barrels a year toward the end of the century, while at the present rate of development, the country could reach an annual output level of fewer than 175 million barrels.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 8, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Value
ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.	
—(d) Alliance Intl.$Rsvs.($1)	8.4pc□
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 680.30
—(d) Conbar	SF 694.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 735.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 872.00
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 17.78
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.46
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$12.37
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$102.5c
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£88.5pxd
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$22.57
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$12.78
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$29.70
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 298.50
—(d) Canasec	SF 610.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 67.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 173.00
—(d) Ussec	SF 528.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 114.00
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—+(d) Concentra	DM 19.40
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.20
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$36.74
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$73.00
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd.	$22.68
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$36.77
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$72.09
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$21.44
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$46.93
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 15.19
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$12.67
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$10.40
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$14.43
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund	$10.40
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$16.50
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$1,688
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$33.74
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 528.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 298.00
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$10.25
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$50.49
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,524.50
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,323.00
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 371.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 53.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 362.75
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 233.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 65.00
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 74.71
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 25.25
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 57.75
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 62.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 141.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 101.50
—(d) Globinvest	SF 57.25
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 79.75
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 412.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh.	SF 388.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 207.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 37.40
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.37
—(d) Unirak	DM 48.27

Other Funds

Fund	Value
(w) Alexander Fund	$11.66
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$998.15
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$8.49
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 118.45
(w) CAMIT	$10.34
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$18.03
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$306.85
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.45
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,115.08
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.16
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$15.46
(w) D.G.C.	$51.77
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$24.53
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$28.71
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,192.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.	$36.59
(w) First Eagle Fund	$7,451.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$236.48
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 158.50
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 64.89
(d) Fonditalia	$18.84
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.40
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.03
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$506.38
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$121.57
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$131.50
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.74
(w) Intermarket Fund	$176.85
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$22.40
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$8.42
(d) Investa DWS	DM 35.60
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.26
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$86.92
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$46.33dlv
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,133.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$15.25
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF	$13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$31.99
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$86.17
(w) Luxfund	$36.82
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$14.21
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$16.55
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.47*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$4.52*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$98.65
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$39.74
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$1,436.00
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund	$10.63
(d) Rento Fund	$58.52
(d) Rentinvest	LF 774.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.18
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.89
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 57.45
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$18.23
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 94.40
(w) Talent Global Fund	$15.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$59.60
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund	$34.83
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 57.50
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$3.65
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$106.25
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas	$9.39
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd.	$466.77
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd.	$19.82
(w) Worldwide Securities	$95.53
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,487.03

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — •. - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
56	22	Unirval pf				z170	32½	31¾	32	—¼
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd	.30e	2.1	7	188	14⅛	13⅞	14	+¼
13	9⅞	UBrd pf	1.20	9.8		16	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+¼
42½	24¼	UnEnRs	s1.52	3.9	7	199	39½	38⅝	38⅞	—⅛
30¾	16⅜	UnGrtv	.24	.9	8	78	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
25⅜	17⅜	Uillum	2.68	12.	6	40	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+⅜
30⅝	27½	Uillu pf	3.97	14.		21	29½	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛
32¾	15⅝	Unitind	.90b	3.4	9	52	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—½
22	13½	UnitInn	.22	1.1	7	38	20½	20	20¼	+¼
12¾	8⅝	UJerBk	1.04a	9.6	4	22	11	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
8	3⅞	UnMM	n			102	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
6½	2	UnPkMn			63	22	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
37⅞	18¾	UnRefg	.80a	4.2	3	39	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—¼
20⅞	15½	USFoS	2.04e	9.7		80	u21	20⅞	21	+½
15¼	6½	USAir	.06e	.4	4	792	15⅝	14¾	14¾	—⅜
30	16	USAir pf	1.87	6.5		34	29⅞	29	29	—⅝
44⅛	33½	USFid	2.80	6.7	5	383	42⅜	41⅝	41¾	—⅛
37⅞	25¾	USGyps	2.40	6.4	6	97	37⅞	37¼	37¼	+¼
33½	22¼	USGy pf	1.80	5.6		2	32¼	32	32	—½
27¼	10¼	USHom	.64b	2.5	7	326	26	24⅞	25⅛	—⅞
10½	6⅞	USInd	.76	8.9	7	581	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
18⅛	11¾	USLeasg	.52	2.8	7	68	u18¾	18⅛	18½	+½
13⅞	5⅝	US Rlty			150	31	13¾	13½	13½	
25⅝	16¼	USShoe	1.60	6.5	5	125	25¼	24¾	24¾	—¼
24½	16¼	USSteel	1.60	6.4		2031	u24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅜
37⅜	26	USTobc	2.08	5.8	9	387	36	35⅝	35⅞	+⅜
52¾	36¼	UnTech	2.20	4.5	7	1200	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	—⅛
140	99	UTch pf	7.32	5.7		5	130	129	129	+¼
66¼	47	UTch pf	3.87	6.0		67	64¼	63	64⅛	+⅝
27½	19¼	UTch pf	2.55	9.7		110	26⅞	26	26⅛	+¼
21¾	14¼	UniTel	1.52	8.5	9	469	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
31¾	21⅛	UniTl pf	1.50	5.8		2	26	26	26	+½
39	23¾	Unitrod	.50	1.5	12	85	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	—⅛
15	9	Univar	.56a	4.8	5	66	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅜
17⅞	10½	UnivFd	.96	8.0	8	30	12	12	12	
30¾	15½	UnLeaf	1.32	4.4	9	101	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	+⅛
60	40	Upjohn	2	3.4	11	289	u60⅞	59⅝	59⅝	—⅞
28	19	USLIFE	.70	3.0	5	402	23¾	23½	23½	+¼
27⅞	25	USLIF pf	2.25	8.7		145	26	25½	26	+½
10⅝	7¾	UslifeFd	.96a	11.		33	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
19½	13	UtaPL	2	11.	11	129	18⅜	18	18¼	+¼
29½	20	UtPL pf	2.80	11.		7	25¼	25	25	—¼
26¼	17	UtPL pf	2.36	11.		6	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	
		— V—V—V —								
28⅞	16¾	VF Cp	1.60	5.8	7	74	28¼	27¾	27¾	—⅛
39½	22	VSI Cp	.72	1.8	9	427	39¼	38⅝	39⅛	+⅜
26⅞	10⅛	Valero	n.20	.8	18	1282	24¾	23⅛	24¼	
9½	5¼	Valleyln	.40	5.3	31	84	7⅞	7¼	7½	+⅛
15⅞	10⅜	VanDrn	1	6.3	6	159	u16⅛	15⅝	16	+⅜
35¼	21	Varian	.52	1.7	11	845	30¼	29⅝	30	+⅜
15½	7¼	Varo	.40	2.9	9	120	14⅛	13½	13⅝	—⅜
29¾	17	Veeco s	.30	1.1	17	490	27¾	26⅝	26¾	—½
6⅜	3	Vendo				54	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	9	VestSe	1.36e	13.		32	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
48¾	29¼	Viacom	.40	.8	16	110	47⅞	47¼	47¼	
37	22	Viacom pf	2.10	5.9		25	36	35½	35½	
13⅛	9⅞	VaEPw	1.40	12.	7	479	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅛
77¼	49½	VaEP pf	7.72	13.		z10	60	60	60	+½
93	62½	VaEP pf	n8.60	12.		z40	71	71	71	
97⅞	62½	VaEP pf	9.75	13.		z50	78	78	78	+½
27⅛	18⅜	VaEP pf	2.90	12.		7	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅛
73⅝	45	VaEP pf	7.20	13.		z100	55	55	55	—½
76½	49½	VaEP pf	7.45	13.		z250	58	58	58	—1
29¾	11¼	Vornado	.30i			152	22⅞	22½	22½	—⅛
15⅝	9	Vulcinc	.84	6.9	4	23	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
37½	30½	VulcnM	2	5.3	6	17	37½	37⅛	37½	+⅜
		— W—W—W —								
25	16¾	WICOR	2.04	10.	6	68	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+⅜
17⅞	10½	Wabash	.60	4.3	5	35	14⅛	13⅞	14	+½
21⅛	15¼	Wachov	.96	5.0	7	128	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+⅛
56	40⅝	Wach pf	2.20	4.3		2	51	50½	51	+½
7¼	3¾	WachRlv			10	69	6⅛	6	6	
43⅞	26¾	WalMrt	.40	.9	16	151	u45¼	44	45	+1⅛
37	25⅛	Walgrn	1.60	4.3	7	145	u38	36	37⅝	+1½
25¼	19⅞	WkHCn	a1.32	5.4	7	162	24¾	24⅛	24⅜	+⅛
36⅝	23¼	WallBus	1	2.7	8	42	36⅝	36	36⅝	+½
28⅝	19½	WalMu	1.60b	6.0	5	68	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+⅜
37⅞	23½	WaltJm	1.90	5.4	7	619	35½	34⅞	35½	+¾
11¼	8	WaltJ pf	1	9.3		z200	10¾	10¾	10¾	
40	25	WaltJ pf	1.60	4.3		6	37½	37½	37½	+½
11¾	4⅛	WardFd				138	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
17¾	9	Warnaco	.80	5.6	5	95	14½	14	14⅜	+⅜
49¼	36½	WrnCm s	1	2.1	11	815	49	48	48½	—½
25⅝	17	WarnrL	1.32	6.8	13	2133	19½	19¼	19⅜	+⅛
27½	18⅛	WashGs	2.52	10.	9	51	25⅝	24½	25¼	+½
39	18	WshNat	1.50	5.3	5	18	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	—¼
23⅞	16⅝	WshWt	2.16	11.	8	45	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅛
67⅞	32¾	WasteM	.90	1.4	18	220	u67⅞	66	66	—⅞
37	21¾	WatkJnJ	.48	1.5	16	125	33¼	33	33	
7½	4⅛	WayGos				21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
16⅞	12⅛	WayG pf	1.60	9.8		1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
7½	4⅜	WeanUn	.20	3.1	10	40	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
18⅛	6⅛	WebbD	.20	1.9	6	340	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
28½	22½	WelsMk	.88	3.4	8	10	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅜
33⅝	21⅝	WellsF	1.92	7.6	5	1042	26	25	25⅛	—⅝
21	11	WelFM	2	9.4	10	105	u21⅜	21	21⅜	+⅜
42½	27¼	WPtPe	3.20	8.1	6	62	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+¼
14	10	WstctT	g.80		9	22	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
12	6	WnAirL	.20	2.4		253	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
30⅛	19	WAir pf	2	8.4		20	24⅜	23⅞	23¾	—¼
35	23¼	WnBnc	1.84	6.2	5	1146	30	29⅛	29½	—¼
66⅜	27⅛	WnCoNA	5.40	.5	19	303	u68¾	66½	68¾	+1⅞
45¼	24⅜	WnCo pf	2.12	4.7		15	u46½	45½	45½	+¼
67⅞	32⅝	WPacl	23.75e	2.3	3	15	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—1
26⅝	16⅝	WUnion	1.40	5.9		578	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+¼
56	40½	WnUn pf	4.60	9.0		2	51¼	51	51	+½
10⅝	7⅝	WUn dpf	1.18	13.		34	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅛
27	17⅛	WestgEl	1.40	5.5	6	1079	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	
38¾	26¾	Wstvac	1.50	4.3	6	168	35⅜	34½	34½	—¾
38	27	Weyerhr	1.30	3.5	11	477	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	—⅜
49¾	36¾	Weyr pf	2.80	5.7		35	u49⅞	49⅜	49⅞	+⅜
47	27⅜	WheelF	1.40	2.9	12	334	u49¼	47¾	48⅝	+1⅝
45⅛	30⅛	WheelF pf	2	4.1		6	u48¼	48¼	48¼	+3½
24	15	WheelPit			3	69	18½	18¼	18½	+¼
41½	31¾	WhelPit pf	5	14.		z310	35½	35⅛	35½	+⅜
22½	14⅝	Whirlpl	1.40	6.4	9	1008	21⅞	21⅛	21¾	—⅛
27¾	19	WhitC	1.40	5.4	6	31	26	25⅝	25⅞	+⅜
41½	34½	WhitC pf	A3	7.7		1	39	39	39	—1
44⅝	32	WhitC pf	C3	8.1		1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
9½	3¾	WhiteMt				659	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	+¼
29¾	12⅛	Whittak	1	3.6	7	587	29	28	28	—1
17¼	11¾	Wickes	1.04	6.6	6	1082	16¼	15½	15⅞	+⅛
12⅜	5½	Wiebldt	.44	6.6	12	17	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
40½	20⅛	Williams	1.10	3.0	8	1307	36¾	36⅛	36¼	+⅛
15⅞	7⅞	WilshrO	.761	6.0	47	86	12⅞	12⅛	12¾	—¼
33⅞	23⅝	WinDx	1.92	6.3	9	210	31	29⅞	30½	+⅜
46	34½	WinDx B				12	u46¼	45½	45½	—½
3½	1⅛	Winnbgo			119	338	2⅛	2¼	2⅜	
10	5	WinterJ	.87e	15.		13	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
26⅞	19	WisEP	2.52	11.	6	524	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
89⅛	62	WisE pf	7.75	11.		z50	68	68	68	
19¾	14½	WiscPL	1.92	10.	7	28	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+¼
19⅛	13⅝	WiscPS	1.82	10.	7	38	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
33	20¼	Witco	1.60	5.6	6	105	29¼	28¾	28¾	
20	10¼	WitrR	.80	4.0	5	791	u20⅜	20	20¼	+¼
18½	9	WolvrW	.44	2.6	6	65	17½	17	17	—½
24⅞	14½	Wometc	.66	2.9	10	77	23	22⅜	22½	—½
25⅝	15¼	WoodPt	s.32	1.3	14	187	24½	23⅝	23¾	—¼
31⅝	21⅛	Wolwth	1.80	6.3	4	1197	28½	28¼	28⅜	
44	30¼	Wolw pf	2.20	5.5		28	40	40	40	+¼
8¾	4⅝	WorldAir				18	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
36⅝	29	Wrigly	s1.44	4.4	8	25	32½	32¼	32½	
11⅞	6⅛	Wurlitzr				7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—⅛
16	9⅝	WyleLb	s.40	2.6	10	594	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	
11¼	4	Wyly			6	519	11¼	10⅝	11	—⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
69⅛	48⅝	Xerox	2.80	4.6	9	1875	61¼	60	60¼	—½
28⅞	13⅝	XTRA	.64	3.4	4	211	19¾	18½	18⅝	—¾
25	16¼	ZaleCp	1.08	5.1	5	32	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅜
45⅞	17¾	Zapata	.48	1.0	16	470	u46⅜	45⅜	46	+⅛
209	93	Zapata pf	2	.9		1	u232	232	232	+23
18¼	9¾	ZayreCp	.32	1.8	6	123	18	17¾	17¾	—⅛
15⅝	7⅞	ZenithR	.60	4.0	12	1137	u16¼	14⅝	14⅞	—⅜
25	16⅝	Zero s	.52	2.1	13	19	25	24⅜	24⅜	—½
21¾	14⅛	ZurnInd	.92	4.5	7	533	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	+⅜

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, August 7, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
206595	Abti Prce	$20½	20⅜	20½	+⅛
15430	Agnico E	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
2200	Agra Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
31848	Alta Gas A	$33½	33¼	33⅜	
210	Alta Nat	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
525	Algo Cent	$26	25½	25½	—¼
10193	Algoma St	$39	38⅞	38⅞	—⅛
1100	Andres W A	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
2000	Argus C pr	$6	6	6	
200	Asbestos	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
10450	Alco A	$26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+¼
12701	BP Can	$44¾	44¼	44¾	+½
13590	Bank N S	$33	32½	32⅝	—⅛
600	Baton B	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
125	Beth Cop	$23	23	23	+¼
18700	Bralor Res	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
605	Bramalea	$11½	11½	11½	—¼
86670	Brenda M	$37	36	37	+1½
1050	BCFP	$16	15¾	16	+¼
2169	BC Phone	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
10500	Brunswk	$14⅝	13¾	14½	+⅞
1000	Budd Can	$7	7	7	
7944	CAE	$22½	21½	22½	+1¼
2000	Cad Frv	$24⅞	24¾	24¾	
114074	Cal Pow A	$19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
12885	Camflo	$31	30	30½	+½
15750	C Nor West	$27	25½	26½	+1⅛
280	C Packrs	$32⅛	32⅜	32⅜	+⅝
250	Can Perm	$19	19	19	+¼
400	C Tung	$31	31	31	
11250	CCablesy A	$9¾	9½	9½	+⅛
32795	CI Bk Com	$27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+¼
23656	CanP Ent	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+¼
25395	Cdn Nat Res	$21¼	20¼	21¼	+1⅛
502	Cdn Tire A	$29½	29	29⅛	—¼
1100	Candel Oil	$33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
775	Cara	$8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅜
2910	Cassiar	$14½	14⅛	14⅜	+¼
18275	Celanese	$7	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
3100	Cherokee	$12⅛	11⅞	12	
5315	Con Distrb	$9¾	9½	9¾	+½
1650	Con Fardy	295	285	295	+5
13750	Conventrs	$17	16⅞	17	+⅛
600	Conwest A	$5⅝	5½	5½	—¼
18263	Coseka R	$20⅛	19⅛	19⅞	+⅞
2000	Craigmt	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
300	Crush Intl	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
32140	Cyprus	$22¼	20½	22¼	+2
9300	Czar Res	$17⅛	16¾	17	
33650	Daon Dev	$10	9⅝	10	+⅛
200	Daon A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	—¼
25914	Denison	$53½	50¾	53½	+2⅞
7910	Dicknsn	$19½	19	19¼	—⅜
98250	D Bridge	$19	18¼	18⅞	+⅛
3195	Dofasco A	$39⅝	39¼	39¼	
5820	Dom Store	$19½	19⅛	19½	+⅜
500	Du Pont A	$26	26	26	+⅛
7500	Dylex L A	$11	11	11	—¼
3900	Electhome	$8⅛	7½	8⅛	+¼
7000	Emco	$13½	12¾	13½	+¾
97760	C Falcon C	$12½	11⅞	12½	+⅝
5853	Fibro Nik	$134	133	133	+1
700	Fed Ind A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
2425	Fraser	$17	16¾	17	
400	Fruehauf	$10	10	10	—½
3550	G M Res	$6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
3600	G Distrb A	$10½	10⅜	10½	+¼
7900	G Distrb w	485	470	470	+5
36470	Gibraltar	$14⅜	14	14⅜	+1
6000	Graft G	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
10900	Granduc	320	310	315	+5
3125	GL Forest	$54	53¾	54	+½
200	Greyhnd	$18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
200	H Group A	455	455	455	+5
200	Hard Crp A	205	205	205	+10
9560	Hawker	$20½	20¼	20¼	
50	Hayes D	$8½	8½	8½	+⅜
3264	H Bay Co	$25¼	25	25	—¼
9720	IAC	$10⅞	10½	10¾	
2008	Indal	$14½	14¼	14¼	
100	Indusmin	$18½	18½	18½	
210	Inland Gas	$15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅜
100	Int Mogul	$9½	9½	9½	
6685	Intpr Pipe	$18½	18⅛	18½	+¼
3200	Ivaco	$19¾	19	19¾	+⅜
980	Jannock	$13¼	12¾	13¼	—⅛
4972	Kaiser Re	$31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	—⅜
5700	Kam Kotia	$6⅝	6½	6½	+¼
1320	Kelsey H	$27⅜	27¼	27¼	
2056	Kerr Add	$18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
20481	Labatt A	$24⅛	24	24	—⅛
500	Lab Min	$73	71	71	—2
4109	Lacana	$8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
1400	LOnt Cem	$5	5	5	
9638	LL Lac	$17½	15¾	16⅞	+1½
1110	Loblaw Co	$6	5⅞	6	
400	MICC	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅜
11300	Mclan H A	$17	16⅞	17	+¼
7600	Ent Mirtic	400	380	400	+25
8550	Merland E	$9½	9⅛	9½	+⅛
18395	Mitel Corp	$34	33½	33¾	+⅛
1030	Molson A	$33	32⅝	32½	—½
30	Molson B	$31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	—⅛
65310	Moore	$35¾	35⅜	35¾	+½
9900	Murphy	$36	35⅝	35⅞	+⅜
360	Nat Trust	$26	26	26	
52369	Noranda	$27¼	27	27⅛	+¼
3468	Norcen	$35¼	35	35⅛	+⅛
7700	Nowsco W	$34	31⅞	33	+2½
34375	Nu-Wst A	$25⅛	24⅝	25	+⅜
11874	Oakwood	$19¾	19¼	19½	+¼
5000	Oshawa A	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅜
6900	Pamour	$19	18¾	19	+¼
1600	PanCan P	$82½	82	82	—½
3050	Pembina	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
3650	Petrofina	$60½	60	60½	+½
3000	Phonix Oil	$8¾	8	8⅛	+⅛
1250	Pine Point	$36¾	36¼	36½	—⅜
14000	Place G	310	295	300	
43665	Placer	$22½	22¼	22⅜	+¼
2900	Ram	$22⅞	22½	22⅞	+½
300	Redpath	$16¾	16½	16½	
200	Rd Stenhs A	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
200	Reichhold	$12½	12¼	12¼	
13260	Revnu Prp	219	211	217	+6
3800	Roman	$70	66½	70	+3½
2180	Rothman	$25	24⅝	24⅝	+½
14100	Sceptre	$14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅜
200	Scotts	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
46585	Shell Can	$33	32½	32⅞	+⅜
36807	Sherritt	$15¼	14¾	15¼	+⅝
1208	Sigma	$43	42¾	43	+½
160	S Sears A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
11200	Skye Res	$14½	14	14½	+½
200	Slater Stl	$16½	16	16½	—½
1775	Southm	$37	36⅝	36⅝	
2800	St Brodcst	$13¾	13¼	13¼	
75620	Stelco A	$37¼	36⅝	37¼	+1¼
2700	Steep R	$5	470	495	+20
9645	Sulpetro B	$25¼	25	25	
570	Suncor pr	$27½	27¼	27¼	—¼
100	Tara	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
1998	Teck Cor A	$21	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
26346	Teck Cor B	$20⅛	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
13	Teledyne	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
8906	Tex Can	$122¼	121½	122	
746	Thom N A	$17½	17¼	17¼	
15262	Tor Dm Bk	$32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
2118	Torstar B	$27½	27	27½	+½
2900	Traders A	$14⅝	14½	14½	
10550	Trns Mt	$14⅝	14⅛	14¼	—⅛
47800	Trinity Res	$16⅝	15¾	16½	+⅜
8825	TrCan PL	$24⅞	24½	24⅝	
4700	Turbo Cl B	$25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+⅜
6025	UGas A	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
3500	Union Oil	$38⅞	38	38½	+⅜
400	Un Asbstos	$6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
5066	U Keno	$48¾	48¼	48⅝	+⅞
1650	U Siscoe	$20¼	20	20¼	
1425	Un Carbid	$30½	30	30	—½
100	Van Der	$7	7	7	+¼
2800	Verstl Cor	$16¾	16½	16¾	+⅜
800	Vestgron	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
1100	Weldwod	$25½	25	25½	+½
4925	West Mine	$20½	20¼	20½	+⅛
4520	Weston	$26¼	25¾	26¼	+½
24305	Willroy	$11½	11⅜	11¼	+⅛
4200	Woodwd A	$27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	
600	Yk Bear	$12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+¼

Total sales 5,965,882 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, August 7, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4837	Bnk Mont	$29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+¼
9210	Can Cmt	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
3290	Con Bath	$17	16½	16⅞	+⅜
5000	Dom TxtA	$15	14⅝	15	+⅜
1600	FCA Int	310	305	310	+10
270	Imasco	$27½	27½	27½	
19230	NatBk Cda	$14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+¼
22700	Power Cp	$18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+⅜
1321	Royal Bk	$54¼	53½	54¼	+⅜
200	RoyTrstco	$15½	15½	15½	—¼

Total Sales 978,586 shares.

Bondtrade Index

August 8, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	92.069	80.948
Previous	92.106	80.994

European Stock Markets

August 8, 1980

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	73.00	73.20
AKZO	23.30	23.40
Albert Heijn	78.30	75.00
Algembank	319.50	315.00
AMEV	88.30	87.50
Amrobank	69.10	67.50
A'Dam Rub	60.00	60.00
Boskalis	97.00	94.80
Bredero	214.00	214.00
Buerhmann T	67.00	65.90
Caland Hldg	24.30	24.00
Elsevier	234.00	231.00
Ennia	139.00	139.00
Fokker	27.30	27.30
Gist Brocades	32.30	32.20
Heineken	65.20	63.70
H.V.A.	40.50	39.80
Hoogovens	17.00	16.80
Naarden	15.80	15.90
K.L.M.	66.50	64.80
Nat. Nedder	117.70	116.80
Nedlloyd	87.50	86.50
Oce Vander G	128.00	126.00
OGEM	8.70	8.80
Pakhoed	44.80	44.50
Philips	19.80	19.40
Robeco	179.70	178.00
Rodamco	104.90	104.70
Rolinco	168.20	166.20
Rorento	115.30	114.70
Royal Dutch	172.20	169.10
RSV	49.50	49.50
Unilever	120.80	119.60
Van Ommer	25.60	25.20
VMF-Stork	38.90	38.00
VNU	87.50	84.00

Anp-Cbs Index: 87.70
Previous: 86.60

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,600	1,675
Cockerill	227	222
EBES	1,980	1,985
Electrobel	6,160	6,100
GB-Inno-BM	2,380	2,380
GBL (B.lamb)	1,420	1,420
Hoboken	2,440	2,620
Petrofina	4,840	4,810
Ph. Gevaert	1,250	1,250
Soc. Generale	1,440	1,408
Sofina	3,535	3,450
Solvay	2,670	2,685
Traction Elec	2,560	2,555
Un. Miniere	750	736
V. Montagne	1,334	1,304

Bourse Index: 144.35
Previous: 142.69

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	91.50	92.20
Allianz Vers.	438.00	445.00
B.A.S.F.	140.00	139.30
Bayer	118.90	117.70
Bayer Hypo	266.00	266.00
Bayer Verein	318.00	318.50
Commerzbnk	174.50	173.80
Cont. Gummi	65.70	64.30
Daimler	264.50	263.00
Degussa	259.20	257.00
Demag	136.00	135.00
D.Babcock	212.00	210.00
Deutsche Bnk	298.50	297.50
Dresdner Bnk	197.90	196.20
Du. Schulte	170.50	170.00
GHH	220.70	220.00
Hapag Lloyd	70.50	70.00
Hochtief	440.00	446.00
Hoechst	118.70	117.60
Hoesch	25.60	26.00
Holzmann	404.00	400.00
Horten	143.50	143.00
Kali u Salz	166.00	164.60
Karstadt	227.00	221.20
Kaufhof	184.20	184.00
K.H.D.	222.40	220.50
Kloeckner	44.50	44.80
Krupp	60.70	60.20
Linde	335.00	335.50
Lufthansa	81.00	81.50
MAN	194.00	194.00
Mannesman	127.70	127.50
Metallgesell.	277.00	272.00
Muench. Ruck	554.00	560.00
Neckermann	97.00	97.80
Preussag	239.00	238.50
RWE.new	188.50	187.80
Schering	218.00	211.00
Siemens	284.90	284.30
Thyssen	65.50	66.00
Varta	173.00	169.00
Veba	151.00	151.50
VEW	112.50	112.20
Volkswagen	168.50	165.30

Sieman Index: 142.60
Previous: 141.76

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.83½	0.83
AA Cp	15.75	15.87
Anglo-Am	0.98½	0.97½
Babcock-Wil	0.86	0.85
Barclays Bnk	3.95	3.96
BAT Ind.	2.75	2.73
Beecham Gp	1.43	1.40
BICC	1.32	1.32
BOC Int'l	0.79	0.79
Boots	2.18	2.16
Bowater	1.80	1.76
B.P.	3.56	3.48
Burmah	1.93	1.90
Coats Patons	0.52½	0.52
Charter Gold	2.22	2.10
Cadbury Sc.	0.60½	0.60
Cons.Gold Fds	5.13	5.11
Courtaulds	0.65	0.65
De Beer	$9.49	9.81
Distillers	2.20	2.18
Dunlop	0.70	0.71
Free St Ged	67	66¼
GEC	4.78	4.74
GKN	2.44	2.43
Glaxo	2.24	2.24
GUS	4.36	4.34
Guinness	0.87	0.86
Hawker-Sidd	2.24	2.24
ICI	3.66	3.64
Imps	0.80	0.78
Lonrho	0.98	0.99
Lucas	2.12	2.14
Marks-Spenc	1.01	1.00
Metal Box	2.86	2.86
Plessey	2.19	2.18
Randfontein	$73.00	73.50
Rank Org.	1.75	1.76
Reed	1.98	1.96
Rolls Royce	N.Q.	0.61
Royal Dutch	136¾	136⅝
R.T.Z.	4.76	4.73
Shell	4.10	4.06
Thorn (A)	3.34	3.32
Trafalgar H	0.72	0.71
Tube Invest.	2.50	2.56
Ultramar	3.42	3.36
Untd Biscuits	0.82	0.82
Vickers	1.22	1.27
War Loan 3½	31⅞	31⅞
W. Deep	$50.39	50.50
W. Driefin	$89.75	89.75
W. Holding	$77.75	77.50
Woolworth	0.55¼	0.57¼
ZCI	0.36	0.34½

F.T. 30 Index: 481.18
Previous: 478.20

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	7.00	7.10
Bastogi	565.00	579.00
Centrale	11,900	11,900
ERBA	3,400	3,400
ErcMarelli	297.00	299.00
Fiat	1,557.00	1,551.00
Finsider	63.82	64.00
Generali	71,510	71,500
IFI	2,795.00	2,815.00
Italcementi	24,380	24,210
Italgas	930.00	929.00
Italsider	325.00	323.00
LaRinas	199.00	192.00
Montedis	156.25	157.80
Olivetti	1,048.00	2,050.00
Pirelli	2,501.00	2,455.00
Snia Visco	753.40	748.00

BCI Index: 115.88
Previous: 115.07

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	646.00	659.00
Alsthom Atl.	70.20	69.90
BIC	583.00	575.00
Bouygues	650.00	652.00
BSN	1,029.00	1,010.00
Carrefour	1,640.00	1,620.00
Cim Lafarge	285.00	277.50
Club Mediter	389.50	386.00
Cofimeg	153.00	153.00
Cie Bancaire	360.00	354.00
CFP	246.00	239.00
CGE	382.50	381.00
CCF	187.00	184.60
Creusot Loire	78.80	77.50
CSF	457.00	453.00
Dumez	829.00	828.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,225.00	1,244.00
Ferodo	358.00	354.00
Gen Occident	349.30	347.00
Hachette	272.50	260.00
Imetal	87.00	86.20
Legrand	1,530.00	1,510.00
L Oreal	698.00	690.00
Mach Bull	56.50	55.00
Matra	8,950.00	8,900.00
Michelin	840.00	825.00
Moet Henn	540.00	550.00
Moulinex	73.50	72.60
Nord-Est L.	34.30	32.90
Paribas	250.00	249.90
Penarroya	80.50	80.50
Pernod Ric	317.80	312.80
Perrier	206.60	204.10
Peugeot	209.50	205.00
Poclain	221.00	225.20
Printemps	108.90	107.60
PUK	104.00	104.20
Radiotech.	307.00	311.00
Redoute	470.00	449.00
Rh Poulenc	129.00	129.10
Roussel Uclaf	263.50	262.00
Sacilor	19.10	19.10
St Gobain	126.70	125.20
SkisRossignol	781.00	770.00
Suez	290.00	289.00
Telemecan	962.00	958.00
ThomsonBr	232.50	230.00
Usinor	10.30	10.20

Agefi Index: 142.91
Previous: 141.93

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,220	1,215
Buehrle	2,925	2,935
B Boveri	1,705	1,690
Cib Geigy	1,110	1,105
Cr Suisse	2,310	2,290
Elektrowatt	2,540	2,510
Fisher	835	840
Hoff-Roche B	6,675	6,625
Interfood	5,425	5,400
Jelmoli	1,380	1,375
Landis Gyr	1,470	1,460
Nestle	3,475	3,490
Sandoz	3,800	3,800
Schindler	1,490	1,460
Ste B. Suisse	380	378
Sulzer	2,920	2,900
Swissair	738	737
U.B. Suisse	3,385	3,380
Winterthur	2,595	2,600
Zurich Ins.	13,900	13,900

SBC Index: 326.70
Previous: 325.90

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—231

AbbtLab, AirProd, AlcanAlum s, AllenGp, Amer Hesswi, Am Brands, AmBrd 2.67pf, AGenConv, Am Home, AMIInc s, Am Stand, Amfac Inc, AMP Inc, Amstar, Arlen Rlty, Avnet Inc, Bache Grp, Bakerint s, BaldwUtd, BldwUtd pfU, Bandag Inc, BankTr NY, BarnettBk n, Baxt Travnl, Bendixcv pf, BlissLau s, BristMyer, Bwn Sharpe, Brown Co, Brown Grp, BrushWell s, Burlngt Ind, Buttes Gas, CommIrWk n, CanPEnt p, CapCities, Caro FrgtC, CorpTech, CartHawl pf, Carter Wall, Ceco Corp, Celanese, Champ Int, ChaseFd Bn, Chessie Svs, ChckFON, CinMilcm, Compirvsn, Compirvsn wi, ConAgra, ConeMills, ConnGnIns, Cooperin s, CoreInd s, Cowles Com, CoxBrdcst s, Damon Co, Data Genl, DeluxChk n, Dennys Inc, DigitalEq, Disney W, DonLuf Jen, Donnelley, DoverCp s, Dresser Ind, Dreyfus Co, duPont, Dun Bradst, EGGInc s, East Kodak, Eckerd Jk, EdisonBros, Edwards s, EDS, EngMnCh s, Esmark, Esterline s, EthylCp, Evans Pd, FlightSaft s, FlaSti s, FluorCo s, FooteConB, FtHow Pap, FostrWhlr, FreeptMn s, GCACorp s, GKTech, GenAm Inv, Gen Instru, GenInstr pf, GenSignal, GlobalMar s, Goodyear, Hazeltine, HelmrPayn s, HexcelCorp n, HiltonHtl, HospCp s, HuttyCo s, Humana s, INACorp s, INACp 1.90pf, IUInt Cp, IUIntA, Incom Cap, Ing Rand, IngRand pf, Insilco pfA, Interco pf, IntFlav Fr, IntMinCh s, IntT&T, IntT&T pfJ, IntT&T pfK, IntT&T pfN, Jewelcor, Johnsn John, Jorgensn, Joy Mfg, KCSouInd, Keene Corp, Kiddeinc, Kimb Clark, Koehrg pfH, KogerPr n, LeaswyTrn, Lennar s, LevFd Cap, Litton Ind, Lithneic pf, Loews Corp, LoneStg Ind, LowesCos n, MACOM s, MacyRH s, Madisn Fd, Marlon Lab, Martin M, Mattel 2.50pf, May DStr, Medtronic s, Merrill Lyn, Metromed, MiltonRoy s, MinnMM, Mohwk Dat, Monarch, Murphy GC, Nabisco, Nalco Chem, Nat Gypsm, NtMedCre, NatSemi s, NewprkRes, NorfkWtn, NwstEng 2.125pf, Norton Sim, NortSim pf, NucorCp, OKC Corp, OklaNGas, Omark Ind, PacScien, ParkerDril, ParkerPen, PennaCo pf, Perk Elmr, Philo Sub, Philips Ind, PopeTalb s, Potlatch, PremierInd s, Proct Gamb, Rampac n, Redman Ind, Revco DS, Riegel Textl, Rite Aid, RockwellInt s, Rohm Haas, Russ Togs, StJoe Min, Sanders, SavA Stop, Schera Plgh, Scottys, ScuddDVst, SeaCont, SeabCst Lin, Searle GD, Shaklee, SouUnCo, SwstAirl, Square D, StBr Point, Stone Web, SuprValue, TandyCp, Tektronix, Texasind, Texas Inst, Thiokol s, Tidewater, TimeInc, TimeInc pfB, Tokheim, ToysRUs s, Trecor s, Trinity s, Tymshare, US&FgnSec, US Leasing, US Steel, Upjohn Co, VanDorn Co, Wal Mart, Walgreen, Waste Mgmt, WellFar Ml, WstnCoNA s, WstnCoNA pf, Weyerhsr pf, Wheel Frye, WheelF 2pf, WinnDixB, WitterRey, Zapata Cp, ZapataCp pf, Zenith R

NEW LOWS—1

KeystFds n

Dividends

August 8, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Crum Forster	Q	.36	9-10	8-25
Maryland Natl	Q	.15	9-30	9-15

STOCK SPLIT

Analogic Corp 2-for-1

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Cushman Electric	Q	.02	10-1	9-15
Nthwstrn Pub Srv	Q	.45	9-1	8-15
Stride Rite	Q	.29	9-15	8-29
Turner Constr	Q	.55	9-10	8-26

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

When in Washington, D.C. meet me at

Blackie's

House of Beef

22nd & M Sts., N.W.

OUR 34th YEAR

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 8, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 3/16 - 10 5/16	8⅜ - 8½	5½ - 5⅝	16⅝ - 17	N.A.
2 M.	9 15/16 - 10 1/16	8 5/16 - 8 7/16	5⅜ - 5 9/16	16⅝ - 17	N.A.
3 M.	10 3/16 - 10 5/16	8¼ - 8⅜	5⅜ - 5 9/16	16½ - 16¾	N.A.
6 M.	10 9/16 - 10 11/16	7⅞ - 8	5 5/16 - 7/16	15½ - 15⅝	N.A.
1 Y.	10 11/16 - 10 13/16	7⅜ - 7⅝	5⅜ - 5½	14⅛ - 14⅜	N.A.

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Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 8, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock		
AELind	11½	11¾
AFAProt	5¾	6¾
AVMCp	3⅞	4⅛
Accuray	9⅞	10
AddisnW	10	10½
AdvRoss	4½	4¾
AfliBsh	25¼	26½
AlaBncp	21	21¾
AlexAlex	33	33½
Alicolnc	32½	33½
AllynB	8¾	9⅛
Altex	5¾	5½
Amarex s	32¼	32¾
AFIns	22	22½
AFurn	4 15-16	5⅛
AGreet	13⅞	13¾
AIntGp	70	70¼
AMIcros	22⅜	23
ANatIns	15⅞	16
AQuasar	32¾	33¾
AResMg	21¼	21¾
AWeldng	38¼	39½
Amterr	3 11-16	3⅞
Anadite	9¼	9¾
AngSA	15⅜	15⅝
AngAGd	97	98
AntoCo	12¾	13
AsldMn s	31¾	31½
ArdenGp	3½	3¾
AsdColo	30	30½
AtlGsLt	15¾	16
AtlanRsh	15½	15¾
BairdCp	10⅞	11⅛
BallyPkP	16½	16¾
BangHE	12¼	12¾
BkamRt	20¼	20½
BaslcRs s	12¼	12¾
BasstFr	19¼	19½
BaylsMk	14	14¼
Beeline	10	10½
BerrnPN	2¼	2 5-16
BentlyL	21⅛	22
BetzLab	44¼	44¾
BevMgt	12⅛	12¾
BibbCo	10	10½
BirdSon	21⅞	22¼
Birtchr	3	3⅛
Bivvoor	16¼	16¾
Bonanza	4 7-16	4 9-16
BrwTom	64½	64¾
Buckbee	8⅛	8¾
Buffels	43	43¾
BurnupS	12⅞	13
CPTCp	26¼	26¾
CalWISv	33	34
ConrodH	2⅛	2½
CapEngy	2½	2 9-16
CapSwC	19	19½
CapInAir	1½	1¾
CareCp	14¾	15¼
CavnghC	4⅞	4½
CnVtPS	14⅛	14⅝
ChrmSh	12⅛	12¾
CharlHo	23½	23¾
ChmLea	27½	28½
ChesUtl	14	14¼
Chubb	39	39⅝
Cirlico	5⅜	6¼
CitzSoGa	7¼	7¾
CitzUtA	35⅛	36¼
CitzUtB	33⅛	33⅞
ClarkJL	32	33
ClowCp	6⅜	6⅝
CoirTie s	22⅜	22⅞
ColGshol	⅞	15-16
ComClH	34¼	35
CmlShr	12½	14
CmwTel	19½	20½
ConPap s	29	29¼
Cordis	28⅝	29¼
CrayRes	65⅛	66½
CrosTre	47⅛	47½
CutlrFed	2	2⅛
Cvcltron	11¾	12
DanlyM	38½	39½
DtaDesgn s	17¼	18
DavtMal	17½	18
DBeer	9⅜	9 11-16
DeklbAg	37	37¼
DelConT	11½	12½
DeweyEl	2½	3
DiaCrys	27	27½
DixnCru	30¼	31½
Docutel	14⅛	14¼
DollrGn	13⅞	13½
DoylDB	35¼	36
DunkinD	13¼	13½
Durlron	23	23¼
ERCCp	95	96
EsDrief	26	26⅜
EatnVnce	7	7¾
EconLab	23¼	23½
ElPasEl	10½	10¾
ElderBe	5½	6⅛
EleNucl	10⅛	10¾
ElModul	15	16
EnrDev	16¼	17
EnrMetnd	2 7-16	2½
EnrMin	10⅛	10¼
EnRsv	15	15⅛
Enfwistl	4½	4¾
EquitSL	19⅛	19⅜
EstOil	57	57½
EstOil wi	14¼	14⅝
FSC	4⅛	4¼
FabriTk	2⅞	3⅛
FarmGp	31⅝	32
Fidicor	14⅜	14⅝
FIBkSys	37⅜	38
FIBosin	28¼	28⅞
FIEmpS	12⅛	13¼
FtWnFin	6⅞	7
FlagBks	16⅝	17
Flicker	12⅛	12¾
FloatPnt	23¼	23½
FlaNFla	16	16⅝
FlaWatU	1⅛	1 13-16
Flurocb	19¼	20½
ForestO	27½	27¾
Formigli	3	3¼
FrankCp	8⅛	8¾
FrecSG	65⅝	68¼
Fremont	25⅜	25⅝
FreqSrc	27½	27⅞
FullrHB	11¾	12
GEICO	13¼	13¾
GalaxyO	13½	13¾
GnAutm	8	8⅛
GnDevcs	4⅞	4¾
GnRlEst	11	11½
GnRelns s	55⅛	55⅝
GenRad	52⅛	52½
GovEFn	8½	9⅛
GreenM	11⅛	11¾
GreyAdv	54½	56
GlfIntst	29⅞	31½
Gyrodyn	6	6½
HahnEW	50	50½
Hardwke	8⅝	9⅛
HrpRow	9⅛	9⅝
HarpGp	62⅛	63¼
HartfNt	17¼	17⅝
HenrdF	37¼	38
Holobm	2½	2⅞
Hoover	16⅝	17
HorizRs	3⅜	4⅛
HyattInt	20⅞	25
IMSInt s	17½	17¾
Infraind	9¼	9⅝
IntelCp	86½	86⅞
IntrcEnr	6⅜	6½
IntmtGs	12⅜	12⅝
InBkWsh	12½	12¾
Intersil	28	28½
IwaSoUt	23	23¾
Jamsby	22⅜	23
Jerrico	26⅞	27
JiffyFd	7-16	⅝
JostynM	21¼	21½
KaisSt pf	19	19¾
Kalvar	1⅝	1⅞
Kaman	22	22¼
KmpAm	10⅜	11⅛
KateGre	⅛	5-16
Kaysam	4	4⅝
KellySv s	33½	34
Keuffel	22¼	23¼
Kimball	17¼	17¾
Kinalnt	4⅛	4⅝
KloofG	33¼	33¾
KnapeV	17	17¼
Kratos s	17	17½
Kulicke	36	36½
Lancstn	27	27¼
LandRes	4⅛	4⅜
LaneCo	26¼	26½
LibNtLf	19½	19¾
Lilmvs	20⅛	20½
LndStar	9⅛	9⅞
LinBcst	53½	54½
Loewirn	14¼	15¼
MCIC	18	10 1-16
MGFOil	23⅛	23¾
MSIDat	8⅛	9
MadsGE	14⅛	14½
MagellPet	8¼	8⅝
MagmP	30⅛	30⅝
MairRt	2⅞	3⅛
Mallkrt	38⅛	39
Marion s	15¼	15⅜
MaulLP	26	27
MayPet	31⅜	31⅝
MaynOil	16	16½
McCorm	26⅛	27
McFarlE	14⅛	14½
McQuay	13⅛	13¾
MeyerF	28⅝	29
MidsxW	19½	20¼
MdldCap	9	9¾
MidiRes	1⅜	1 13-16
MidlBks	28⅜	29½
Miller	35½	35¾
MissVlG	15½	16
Molex s	38⅛	38⅞
MonfCol	4⅛	4½
MonuCp	19½	19⅝
MooreFd	30¼	31
MoranB	36⅛	36½
MorgRes	¾	1⅛
Morsnla	12⅜	13⅛
MotClub	2⅞	3⅛
Mueller	27½	29
NNCp	45⅜	46
NasaCo	25¼	26
NDtaCo	20⅛	20⅝
NwldRE	16¼	16⅝
NJNGas	18	18¼
NickOG	37	37¼
Nicolet s	23⅝	23⅝
NielsnA	33⅝	33⅞
NielsnB	33⅝	33⅞
NoCarGs	15	15¼
NoEOl un	72	73
NwlNGs	13⅜	13¾
NwstPS	15⅛	15⅝
Noxell	25⅝	25½
Nucorp	15⅜	16
OglivyM	24⅝	24⅞
OhioCas	35¼	35½
OhFerro	10¼	10¾
OtterTP	21	21⅛
PCAInt	9½	9¾
PabstB	13½	13⅝
PcGoR	21½	21¾
PauleyP	16½	17
PaylsCs	15⅝	16
PeerMf	15⅛	16⅛
PenaEnt	15¼	15⅛
Pentair	16⅞	17⅛
Petrolit	67¼	67½
Pettibon	28¼	28½
PhilaNat	31	31⅛
PierceSS	8⅜	8¾
Pinkrtn	43½	44¼
PlonHIB	30	30¼
Plastine	1¼	2
Passis	6	6½
PresGM	51½	52
PrsStevn	47¾	48¼
Prosrp	⅞	1
PbSvNC	13⅛	13½
PurlBen	24½	24¾
PutDCap	16¼	16¾
QuakrCh	17	17½
RoperPr	8⅛	8½
Raychm	69½	70
Raymnd	29¼	30
ReevCm	27	29
RepNLle	19⅞	20
RoadEx	37	37¼
RobbMy s	31½	32½
Roselon	2¼	3
Rouse	19¼	19¾
RusStov	14¾	15
Sadlier	3⅝	4
Safeco	37⅛	38
StHelGd	46¼	46⅝
StPaul	35⅝	36
SconDt	3¼	3 5-16
ScrippH	54½	59
Sensor	39	39¼
SvcMer	15⅛	15⅝
Svcmst s	26⅛	27
ShMed s	21¾	22
Shawmt	43¾	44¼
SolidSIS	12⅛	13
SCalWtr	12½	13¼
SwElSv	15	15½
SwnEnr	32¼	32¾
Standyn	24	24¼
StdMicro	11⅞	12⅛
StdRegs	29½	30
StanHP	33½	34½
Sterisl	4½	5
StrewCl	25	25½
Subaru	13¼	14
SuperEl	10⅛	10⅜
TIME DC	3¼	3½
Tampax	34¼	34½
Tandem s	39¼	39½
TecumP	57	59
TelcmA s	20¼	21
Tennant	29½	31
Tiprary	18⅛	19
TomisOil	12	14¼
TricoPd	35½	36½
TrayGld a	5¼	5½
TysonFd	12½	13
UnMcGill	13	13½
USEnr	15⅛	15¾
USSurg	14⅛	14½
USTrck	27¼	27½
UVaBsh	28	28½
UpPenP	11	12
VaalRe	69¼	70½
ValBkAr	33⅛	33⅜
ValleCp	40¼	40½
VanDus	14	14¼
Vroolnl s	28½	28¾
Velcro	9	10
VictraSt	8½	8⅝
VideoCp	10⅛	10¾
VaNBsh	14¾	15⅛
WshEnr	15⅛	15½
Weldtrn	4⅜	5⅛
WellsGo	7¼	8⅛
Weedys	14⅛	14¾
WstDref	89	89¾
WDeep	48⅛	49½
WHold	76½	77¼
WmMig	3⅜	4⅜
WmorC	26¼	27¼
WoodLal	26	26¼
WrightW	4	4½
ZionUla	23⅛	24¼

n.a.- Not applicable.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, August 8, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97⅞	98⅞
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅝	—	98	98¾
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	100⅜	100⅞
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	98¼	98¾
Amex Fin 1982	16⅛	10-22	100⅞	101¼
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99⅜	99⅞
Arab Intl. Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	97	97½
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	97⅛	97⅝
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅞	1-23	98⅞	99⅜
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	98½	99
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	15 1/16	8-15	99½	100
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	97⅞	98⅜
Bco Pinto 6¼-85	11 7/16	11-17	97⅛	97⅝
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	95	96
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	9⅞	12-11	99⅞	99⅞
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	100	100¼
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11 13/16	8-21	97½	98
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	99⅜	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¾-81	16 15/16	10-22	100⅝	101⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	100	100½
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅝	1-23	97⅞	98⅜
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9¼	10-27	96⅞	97⅜
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	99⅜	99⅞
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10⅝	12-5	97⅞	98⅜
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	100⅛	100⅝
BFCE 6¼-82	16 3/16	10-29	101⅛	101⅝
BFCE 6⅝-84	16⅛	8-26	99⅞	100⅛
BNP 7½-81	19⅞	9-18	100⅛	101
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-1	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 5¾-83	9 11/16	1-21	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 5½-91	16 5/16	8-22	97⅛	98
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9⅝	12-29	97	97½
BUE 5¼-89	9 7/16	9-20	96½	97
Bk Worms 5⅝-85	9 3/16	12-17	98½	99
Banco Union 7¼-83	19 13/16	10-1	99⅞	99⅞
Bk Algerie 8⅝-84	15 5/16	8-9	97⅞	98⅜
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	99⅞	100⅜
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	9⅝	1-12	97⅛	97⅝
Bergen Bank 6-89	10	11-28	96⅞	97⅜
Citicorp 1983	10 3/16	8-27	99⅜	99⅞
Citicorp 1984	9⅝	29-8	98½	99
Citicorp 6-94	10⅛	9-10	98½	99
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-10	99	99½
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	96½	97
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	8-6	97¼	97¾
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99¼	99¾
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	99⅞	100⅜
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	99⅜	99⅞
CCF 5¼-85	13 13/16	11-6	100⅛	100⅝
Creditanst 5⅝-84	11 13/16	11-21	99⅛	100⅝
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	97	97½
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	14⅝	8-12	99⅜	100⅛
Credit Lyon 6-83	9½	12-1	97⅜	97⅞
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9½	12-1	97⅜	97⅞
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99¼	99¾
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	99	99½
GZB 7¼-81	10 3/16	1-30	99½	100
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100⅜	100¾
GZB 5½-89	9 13/16	11-3	97⅝	98⅛
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅝	12-24	99⅞	100⅜
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	99⅝	100⅛
IBJ 6½-83	14⅝	11-1	100¼	100⅝
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	99⅜	99⅞
IBJ 5¼-87	18¾	10-15	99⅝	99⅞
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9¾	1-26	99¼	99¾
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅝	1-12	98⅛	98⅝
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	100⅝	101⅛
KOP 6½-83	9⅞	1-23	99¼	99¾
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	15-12	99½	100
LTCB 6⅝-82	9¼	1-27	99¼	99¾
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	99½	100
LTCB 5¼-85	11½	11-10	99½	100
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅝	12-15	98	98½
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	98	98½
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	11-28	99½	100
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	9⅞	8-29	97⅛	97⅝
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100¼	100¾
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	100⅜	100⅞
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅜	11-21	99⅝	100⅛
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	98	98½
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅞	12-5	97⅞	98⅜
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅞	1-23	97⅛	97⅝
Natl Westmin 5½-90	9¼	12-23	97¼	97¾
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	18⅝	10-14	99¼	99¾
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅞	12-24	98⅞	99⅜
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97⅜	97⅞
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10¼	11-28	99½	100
Bk Scotland 7¾-83	11⅝	11-10	100⅝	101⅛
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	9 5/16	10-14	98⅜	98⅞
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅛	11-28	99½	100
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅜	8-13	97½	98
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17¼	9-8	99	99½
State Bk India 6¾-87	10 1/16	11-28	96¾	97¼
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	98¼	98¾
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	100¼	100¾
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	96¾	97¼
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9¾	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6¾-82	19 9/16	9-26	100¼	100¾
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅛	12-9	99¾	100¼
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100⅞	101⅜
United O'seas 7-81	10 7/16	11-28	99⅜	99⅞
United O'seas 6-83	12⅞	10-11	99⅝	100⅛
United O'seas 6-89	10	9-30	97¼	97¾
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9¾	12-23	99⅜	99⅞
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98⅞	99⅜
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	99⅝	100⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	98¼	98¾

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100⅝	101⅛
General Cable 7½-80	20¼	9-30	101¼	102
IC Industries 1991	10⅛	1-15	96	97
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅞	1-7	100⅞	101⅜
Thailand 7-84	18⅝	9-17	98⅝	99⅛
Philippines 6½-86	17¾	10-20	95⅞	96⅜
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	18⅞	9-16	99	99½
Sweden 9lock-91	9 9/16	10-20	96	96½
Softel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	100⅞	101⅜
Softel 8-84	10⅝	12-8	99¼	100¼
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99⅛	99⅞
Texas Airlines 7-86	9⅞	10-13	91½	92½
TVO 9lock-91	10⅝	28-11	95¼	95¾
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	99½	100
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-21	98½	99
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	99	99½
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	99	99½

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg. Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
15¾	9¼	AAR s	.48	3.2	7	55	12¾	11⅞	12	+¾
5¾	3¾	AAV	.20	5.0	5	8	4	4	4	
9¾	6¼	APS	.48	6.2	5	25	7¾	7⅝	7¾	—⅛
3¼	1¾	ATI			19	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
12¾	4⅞	AVC				27	10¼	9⅝	10	
15	4¾	AZL			10	349	11¼	10½	11	
2¾	1¼	AcmePr				4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
14¼	12¾	Acme s	.30	2.1	15	14	14¼	14¼	14¼	—⅛
5	2¾	Action				140	u 4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
16⅜	8¾	ActonCo	.48	3.1	9	187	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
15⅞	6⅞	AdmRes				756	13⅞	12⅞	13	+⅛
		— G—G—G —								
14½	7⅞	FrontA	.20b	1.3	7	195	16	15½	16	+⅛
10¼	2⅞	FrontA wt				215	10	9⅝	9⅝	+1
4⅞	1⅞	GlExpl			9	42	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
4½	1½	GIT				6	2	2	2	
6	1⅛	GRI				55	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+⅛
4⅝	1¾	GTI	.04e	1.7	6	74	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
12	7⅝	Garan	.80	6.7	5	121	u12⅜	11⅞	12	+⅜
20⅜	11⅛	GelmSc	s		19	32	14¼	14¼	14¼	+½
7⅝	3⅝	GnEmp	.40	6.7	6	18	6¼	6	6	—⅛
44½	21	Gerber	s		23	84	u44⅝	43	43	—⅜
19⅝	13⅛	GiantF	1.10	6.6	5	39	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+⅜
47	8⅞	Glasrock	.10a	.3	33	145	42⅛	38¾	39¾	—2⅜
32	22½	Glatfltr	1.60	6.3	5	37	25⅜	25¼	25¼	—⅛
33⅞	12½	GldNugt			49	291	31	29⅝	29⅝	—1
18	8⅛	GoldWH	.64	3.8	10	44	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
28⅛	20⅝	GormR	1.32	5.4	8	46	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
31¼	22⅝	GlfCn g	s.44			3282	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
15⅞	7⅛	Gulfstrm			9	180	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
		— H—H—H —								
35⅝	23⅛	Harlnd	s.80	2.4	14	21	34⅛	33⅝	34	+½
33⅝	16⅛	HouOM	.80	2.6	15	1113	32	30⅝	30⅞	—⅛
33⅝	21⅛	HudBO g	s.57	1.8	17	592	31⅝	29⅞	31⅛	+2⅛
12	5⅜	HuntH	.20	1.6	12	493	u13⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
17¼	10⅞	HuskyO	s			680	16	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
		— I—I—I —								
50½	28⅝	ImpOil	g1.40			1530	37⅝	36¼	36½	+⅛
		— S—S—S —								
7⅛	3½	SFM	.24	3.5	7	22	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+⅜
14⅛	9⅛	SGL	.30b	2.6	6	8	11⅝	11½	11½	+⅛
		— T—T—T —								
109	105½	TexcoCda g	2.32		19		106⅛	104	106	+ ¼
		— W—W—W —								
37⅞	14⅛	Wainoco	s.12	.4	24	151	28	27	27⅞	—½
52½	19½	Wang B	.20	.4	26	801	u53⅜	51⅜	52	—½
		— X—Y—Z —								
9⅝	4⅞	Zimmer	.36	4.5	11	35	8⅛	7⅞	8	—⅛

Chicago Futures

August 8, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.58½	4.58½	4.52	4.54¼	—.02
Dec	4.77½	4.78	4.72	4.74½	—.01½
Mar	4.91¾	4.92	4.88	4.90¼	—.01¼
May	4.95	4.96½	4.92	4.94½	—.01
Jul	4.91½	4.92	4.87	4.89¼	—.01½
Sep	4.98	4.98	4.94	4.95	—.02

Sales Thurs. 14,270.
Total open interest Thurs. 67,751, up 386 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	3.45½	3.46	3.39	3.40¼	—.04
Dec	3.44¾	3.45¾	3.39	3.40¾	—.04¼
Mar	3.49½	3.50	3.45	3.45½	—.03¼
May	3.49	3.50	3.46	3.46¼	—.02
Jul	3.48¾	3.49	3.45½	3.45¾	—.01
Sep	3.37½	3.39½	3.36	3.36	—.00½

Sales Thurs. 89,838.
Total open interest Thurs. 242,935, up 5,400 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Aug	7.69	7.72	7.58	7.63½	+.03
Sep	7.76	7.78	7.65	7.74½	+.06
Nov	7.90½	7.95	7.79½	7.87½	+.05½
Jan	7.99	8.05	7.88	7.97	+.06
Mar	8.10	8.14½	7.99	8.04½	+.05½
May	8.09	8.13	7.99	8.05½	+.06
Jul	8.05½	8.06	7.94½	7.98	+.02½
Aug	7.91	7.99	7.86	7.89	—.01

Sales Thurs. 52,752.
Total open interest Thurs. 137,818, off 2,869 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Aug	211.50	211.50	208.70	210.50	+.50
Sep	214.00	214.50	211.30	213.30	+.50
Oct	216.50	217.80	214.00	216.30	+.60
Dec	220.40	221.50	218.00	220.20	+1.10
Jan	222.30	222.30	219.50	221.70	+.90
Mar	224.50	224.50	221.50	223.70	+.70
May	225.50	225.50	221.00	222.50	—1.50
Jul	224.50	224.50	221.50	223.20	—.80
Aug	222.50	222.50	219.50	220.00	—2.80
Sep	220.50	220.50	219.00	219.80	—3.50

Sales Thurs. 14,301.
Total open interest Thurs. 52,450, up 520 from Wed.
note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Aug	27.30	27.40	27.16	27.30	+.15
Sep	27.40	27.60	27.28	27.47	+.14
Oct	27.63	27.85	27.45	27.66	+.11
Dec	27.83	28.05	27.61	27.80	+.07
Jan	27.85	28.00	27.60	27.60	—.05
Mar	27.85	28.05	27.50	27.65	unch
May	27.80	27.80	27.45	27.67	unch
Jul	27.50	27.80	27.40	27.53	—.07
Aug	27.55	27.70	27.35	27.45	—.10
Sep	27.45	27.60	27.40	27.47	—.08

Sales Thurs. 11,712.
Total open interest Thurs. 59,551, off 903 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.77	1.78	1.74½	1.74½	—.03
Dec	1.90½	1.90¾	1.87	1.87¼	—.02¾
Mar	2.02¼	2.02¼	1.98¾	1.99	—.03¼
May	2.05¾	2.05¾	2.03	2.03	—.03¼
Jul	2.06½	2.06½	2.03	2.03	—.04½

Sales Thurs. 1,266.
Total open interest Thurs. 7,472, up 139 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	74.20	74.60	73.95	74.60	+1.50
Oct	70.50	71.20	70.50	71.20	+1.50
Dec	70.08	70.50	69.95	70.77	+1.42
Jan	70.65	71.80	70.65	71.80	+1.20
Feb	71.15	72.07	71.15	72.07	+1.50
Apr	72.35	73.17	72.35	73.00	+1.15
Jun	73.50	74.10	73.30	74.10	+1.05

Est. sales 16,858; sales Thurs. 17,331.
Total open interest Thurs. 65,197, off 142 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	79.70	79.97	79.50	79.95	+1.05
Sep	76.85	77.70	76.85	77.65	+1.40
Oct	76.10	76.82	76.10	76.82	+1.50
Nov	77.00	77.65	77.00	77.45	+1.50
Jan	78.00	79.10	78.00	79.10	+1.35
Mar	78.75	79.95	78.75	79.95	+1.35
Apr	79.50	80.00	79.50	80.00	+1.10
May	79.40	79.90	79.40	79.90	+1.50

Est. sales 2,849; sales Thurs. 3,138.
Total open interest Thurs. 14,888, off 422 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Aug	48.10	49.12	48.05	49.10	+1.37
Oct	44.55	45.37	44.50	35.35	+1.47
Dec	47.40	48.15	47.35	48.05	+1.22
Feb	50.00	51.00	49.90	50.80	+1.15
Apr	48.70	49.50	48.70	49.25	+ .75
Jun	52.15	52.30	51.65	51.95	+ .40
Jul	52.60	53.40	52.60	52.80	+ .78
Aug	51.75	52.75	51.75	52.05	+ .45
Oct			51.45	51.45	— .05

Est. sales 8,025; sales Thurs. 9,258.
Total open interest Thurs. 27,308, off 275 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	50.20	50.20	50.20	50.20	+2.00
Feb	63.50	64.72	63.50	64.72	+2.00
Mar	62.80	64.80	63.75	64.80	+2.00
May	64.30	65.40	64.30	65.40	+2.00
Jul	65.00	65.45	64.80	65.45	+2.00
Aug	64.50	64.50	64.10	64.50	+2.00

Est. sales 5,096; sales Thurs. 11,382.
Total open interest Thurs. 19,359, off 90 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.					
Aug	51.00	51.80	51.00	51.80	+1.85
Oct	51.12	52.20	50.95	52.20	+1.25
Dec	49.50	50.10	49.50	50.00	+.50
Feb	51.40	52.25	51.40	52.25	+1.30
Apr	51.50	51.90	51.50	51.90	+1.15
Jun	52.50	52.90	52.50	52.90	+1.15
Jul	52.50	52.75	52.50	52.75	+1.00
Aug			52.50	52.50	—.25

Est. sales 382; sales Thurs. 250.
Total open interest Thurs. 2,250, off 25 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	59.90	60.00	59.00	59.00	—.05
Oct				58.75	unch
Nov	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	unch
Dec				64.55	unch

Est. sales 9; sales Thurs. 35.
Total open interest Thurs. 142, off 21 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	197.75	200.00	197.50	197.80	—.50
Nov	202.60	204.50	202.40	202.90	—.10
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	204.00	206.00	204.00	204.70	—.70
Mar	211.00	212.90	210.30	210.80	—.50
May	218.00	219.20	218.00	219.00	+.40
Jul	205.90	208.00	205.70	207.80	+.30
Sep				229.50	unch
Nov				230.00	unch

Est. sales 2,430; sales Thurs. 2,338.
Total open interest Thurs. 12,711, up 237 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	199.90	201.10	199.80	200.80	+1.20
Nov	201.50	202.80	210.30	202.80	+1.90
Jan	205.80	206.00	205.80	206.00	+1.10
Mar	208.90	209.40	208.50	209.40	+1.40
May	212.80	212.70	211.50	212.70	+1.20

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	215.50	215.50	214.00	215.00	+ .30
Sep				214.50	+2.50

Sales Thurs. 333.
Total open interest Thurs. 4,023, up 13 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	91.46	91.48	91.21	91.23	—.30
Oct			91.20	91.20	—.28
Dec	91.26	91.30	91.05	91.09	—.26
Jan			91.05	91.05	—.24
Mar	91.15	91.15	90.90	91.92	—.38
Apr			90.87	90.87	—.30
Jun	91.01	91.01	90.76	90.77	—.29
Jul			90.72	90.72	—.26
Sep	90.81	90.82	90.68	90.63	—.27
Oct			90.56	90.56	—.24
Dec	90.60	90.63	90.45	90.46	—.24
Jan			90.39	90.39	—.23
Mar	90.41	90.45	90.24	90.24	—.25
Apr			90.17	90.17	—.25
Jun	90.34	90.24	90.07	90.70	—.33

Est. sales 8,553; sales Thurs. 9,173.
Total open interest Thurs. 22,276, off 440 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	74-02	74-10	73-10	73-13	—38
Dec	73-26	74-04	73-03	73-06	—38
Mar	73-26	74-01	73-03	73-04	—38
Jun	73-19	73-29	72-31	73-00	—38
Sep	73-09	73-22	72-28	72-28	—38
Dec	73-09	73-09	72-23	72-21	—38
Mar	73-18	73-10	72-16	72-18	—38
Jun	73-02	73-04	72-12	72-13	—38
Sep	73-20	72-20	72-10	72-09	—38
Dec				72-05	—38
Mar				72-02	—37

Sales Thurs. 5,782.
Total open interest Thurs. 65,567, off 142 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	90.42	90.52	90.10	90.10	—.42
Dec	90.23	90.40	89.90	89.98	—.44
Mar				90.00	—.35

Sales Thurs. 53.
Total open interest Thurs. 141, up 1 from Wed.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	76-03	76-13	75-06	75-12	—48
Dec	76-04	76-10	75-05	75-10	—48
Mar	75-24	76-09	75-04	75-09	—46
Jun	75-22	76-05	75-02	75-08	—45
Sep	75-27	76-01	75-02	75-06	—45
Dec	75-28	75-31	75-01	75-04	—45
Mar	75-25	75-29	75-01	75-02	—45
Jun	75-24	75-28	75-00	75-01	—45
Sep	75-26	75-26	75-00	75-01	—44
Dec	75-26	75-26	75-00	75-00	—43
Mar	75-26	75-26	75-00	75-01	—43

Sales Thurs. 22,542.
Total open interest Thurs. 110,909, off 181 from Wed.

New York Futures

August 8, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	8.65	8.85	8.61	8.84	+0.18
Mar	11.02	11.59	10.97	11.55	+0.43
Apr	13.75	14.25	13.55	14.23	+0.36

Est. sales 2,920; sales Thur. 2,874.
Total open interest Thur. 12,828 off 26 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	148.25	149.25	137.25	138.77	— 8.88
Dec	152.50	155.00	146.00	146.79	— 4.48
Mar	150.50	152.96	145.00	146.25	— 0.71

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	151.00	152.52	146.70	147.00	+ 0.48
Jul	153.00	155.47	150.05	149.25	— 0.42
Sep	157.00	157.00	153.00	150.13	— 0.87
Dec	154.50	157.00	151.90	151.98	+ 0.90

Est. sales 3,620; sales Thur. 5,040.
Total open interest Thur. 12,728 up 122 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	33.55	34.55	33.45	33.03	+ 1.14
Oct	34.15	34.84	33.90	33.34	+ 1.48
Jan	35.05	35.15	35.05	34.15	+ 1.13
Mar	34.90	35.75	34.85	34.42	+ 1.25
May	33.90	34.70	32.85	33.46	+ 0.78
Jul	32.90	33.50	32.80	32.46	+ 0.56
Sep	31.15	31.60	31.10	30.86	+ 0.35
Oct	30.70	31.05	30.50	30.26	+ 0.22
Jan				29.38	+ 0.12

Est. sales 14,500; sales Thur. 10,741.
Total open interest Thur. 69,054 off 789 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	98.00	99.00	97.50	97.60	—0.67
Dec	z2,215	2,234	2,201	2,202	—23.00
Mar	z2,285	2,305	2,276	2,278	—22.00
May	z2,320	2,328	2,320	2,328	—22.00
Jul	z2,360	2,378	2,360	2,378	—22.00
Sep	z2,440	2,440	2,423	2,423	—32.00

Est. sales 669; sales Thur. 1,756.
Total open interest Thur. 9,397 up 73 from Wed.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric tons.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	89.45	90.40	89.25	90.35	+0.90
Nov	90.25	91.20	90.20	91.00	+0.75
Jan	90.30	92.80	92.05	92.50	+0.65
Mar	93.00	93.60	93.00	93.40	+8.50
May	94.25	94.25	94.25	94.40	+0.50
Jul				95.30	+0.50

Est. sales 350; sales Thur. 319.
Total open interest Thur. 6,559 off 36 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	85.55	86.75	85.30	86.74	+2.00
Dec	82.40	83.58	82.05	83.58	+2.00
Mar	82.30	83.50	82.00	83.50	+2.00
May	82.70	83.65	82.30	83.65	+2.00
Jul	83.40	84.60	83.10	84.35	+1.70
Oct	81.40	83.00	81.20	81.50	+0.25
Dec	78.50	79.50	78.05	78.50	+0.25

Est. sales 9,000; sales Thur. 11,736.
Total open interest Thur. 42,590 up 179 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	96.00	96.40	96.15	96.15	— 1.20
Sep	96.90	97.80	96.20	96.65	— 1.20
Dec	98.70	99.10	98.00	98.10	— 1.10
Jan	99.00	99.10	98.55	98.55	— 1.10
Mar	100.00	100.45	99.70	99.50	— 1.00
May	101.00	101.50	100.55	100.53	— 1.05
Jul	102.30	103.20	101.60	101.40	— 1.00
Sep	103.30	103.50	102.65	102.65	— 0.95
Dec				104.05	— 0.85
Jan				104.50	— 0.85
Mar				105.40	— 0.85
May				106.30	— 0.85

Est. sales 3,000; sales Thur. 2,557.
Total open interest Thur. 38,338 up 145 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Aug	1598.0	1616.0	1592.5	1592.5	— 36.2
Sep	1615.0	1631.0	1600.0	1602.8	— 36.0
Dec	1665.0	1679.0	1650.0	1650.0	— 36.0
Jan	1673.0	1690.0	1667.0	1667.0	— 36.0
Mar	1720.0	1732.8	1700.0	1701.0	— 36.0
May	1750.0	1760.0	1734.0	1734.0	— 37.0
Jul				1767.5	— 37.5
Sep	1815.0	1833.0	1800.5	1800.5	— 38.5
Dec				1850.5	— 28.5
Jan				1867.0	— 39.0
Mar				1900.0	— 40.0
May				1933.0	— 41.0

Est. sales 2,000; sales Thur. 1,827.
Total open interest Thur. 25,451 up 248 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	645.00	646.00	640.00	640.00	—12.00
Oct	657.00	661.50	648.00	648.90	—12.90
Jan	676.00	680.00	667.80	666.90	—13.40
Apr	695.00	695.00	695.00	685.90	—13.90
Jul				707.40	—13.90
Oct				730.40	—13.90

Est. sales 1,168; sales Thur. 1,191.
Total open interest Thur. 7,543 off 166 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	628.00	634.00	625.00	626.20	— 8.30
Sep	634.00	637.00	629.20	629.20	— 8.80
Oct	640.70	642.40	633.50	634.80	— 8.70
Dec	651.00	654.90	646.80	647.00	— 9.00
Feb	664.90	667.00	658.00	659.70	— 9.20
Apr	676.00	680.90	672.00	672.50	— 9.40
Jun	690.90	694.00	685.50	685.50	— 9.40
Aug	704.00	706.00	698.60	698.60	— 9.40
Oct	717.10	717.00	711.70	711.70	— 9.40
Dec	738.20	730.50	724.80	724.80	— 9.40
Feb	743.30	745.00	737.90	737.90	— 9.40
Apr				751.20	— 9.40

Est. sales 25,000; sales Thur. 16,792.
Total open interest Thur. 151,069 off 498 from Wed.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 8, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Sony Corp	1,190,700	10⅛	+ ¼
Pan Am	1,023,300	5⅜	+ ⅜
Boeing s	826,800	37⅞	+ ¾
IBM	743,300	65¼	— ½
Chrysler	595,400	9¼	— ⅛
Mattel Inc	591,800	11½	
GtAtlPac	578,600	5⅛	+ ¼
Merrill Lyn	518,900	29¾	+ ¼
Mobil	469,600	71¾	—1⅛
AmerT&T	466,900	51⅞	
AtlRichfl s	432,300	45⅝	+ ⅛
PhillipsPet	418,600	42	+ ¼
GulfWst s	403,200	18	
Gen Motors	384,900	54	+ ½
Squibb Corp	380,000	28¾	— ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	58.84	70.00
Advanced	895	1,149
Volume Up (millions)	31.42	47.27
Declined	654	471
Volume Down (millions)	20.59	9.93
Unchanged	366	299
Total Issues	1,915	1,919
New highs	234	197
New lows	3	8

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	953.19	965.87	949.57	954.69	+3.75
20 Trn	316.83	320.94	314.03	316.17	+1.86
15 Util	109.97	111.14	109.46	110.41	+0.73
65 Stk	344.42	347.81	341.57	343.72	+1.69

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	125.23	122.82	123.61	+0.31
Industrials	142.15	139.39	140.26	+0.33
Utilities	51.64	50.79	51.24	+0.24
Finance	13.26	13.02	13.11	+0.07
Transp.	19.00	18.76	18.91	+0.15

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	70.87	+0.27
Industrials	—	—	82.15	+0.25
Transp.	—	—	62.18	+0.42
Utilities	—	—	37.88	+0.10
Finance	—	—	67.47	0.07

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
August 7	177,758	378,249	1,930
August 6	148,879	323,225	1,043
August 5	159,431	342,297	1,411
August 4	170,987	351,568	1,108
August 1	166,903	313,347	1,093

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GltCong s	328,200	27⅝	+ ½
ImperOilA g	153,000	36½	+ ¼
BowValley s	149,800	21½	+ ¼
Rusco Ind	134,100	3⅝	
Alphalnd s	121,300	26½	+5
Mich Genl	117,900	2⅝	+ ⅛
HouOilM	111,700	30⅝	—1⅛
Dataprod	103,800	27½	—1⅛
CKPet	93,700	27¾	+ ⅜
Syntex Corp	89,800	43½	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	7.02	7.60
Advanced	N.A.	359
Volume Up (millions)	3.79	4.83
Declined	N.A.	224
Volume Down (millions)	2.17	1.72
Unchanged	N.A.	211
Total Issues	N.A.	834
New highs	N.A.	58
New lows	N.A.	5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
321.82	317.33	319.41	+2.28

Trading Active In N.Y. Futures

NEW YORK, Aug 8 (Reuters) — Trading was fairly active yesterday in contracts for U.S. Treasury bonds and five foreign currencies as the New York Futures Exchange opened for business after months of delay.

"We set high expectations and we couldn't be more satisfied," exchange President William Smith said. He said all the exchange's systems were functioning smoothly. Floor brokers said they were satisfied with the first day's performance.

The brokers noted that the exchange traded the cash market well. Some arbitrage business with Chicago markets was reported. Results of the first day's trading showed a total 3,581 bond contracts traded and 846 lots in currencies, with sterling and Swiss francs the most active, trading more than 300 lots each.

Japan Airports Budgeted

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — The Japanese Transport Ministry said today it planned to spend 3,030 billion yen ($13.4 billion) over the next five years to help build an international airport on reclaimed land in Osaka Bay and improve existing airports. Work on the new Osaka airport is expected to start in 1982 and be completed around the end of the decade.

Canadian Indexes

August 8, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	397.28	393.40
Toronto	2,225.39	2,208.10

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
August 8, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	905.50	906.00	918.50	911.00
3 months	924.00	924.50	930.50	931.00
Cathodes: spot	870.00	873.00	878.00	879.00
3 months	897.00	890.00	905.00	906.00
Tin: spot	7,260.00	7,280.00	7,290.00	7,310.00
3 months	7,153.00	7,169.00	7,185.00	7,190.00
Lead: spot	356.00	357.00	354.50	355.50
3 months	369.50	370.50	368.00	369.00
Zinc: spot	319.00	320.00	322.00	323.00
3 months	331.00	331.50	335.00	335.50
Silver: spot	681.00	683.00	685.00	687.00
3 months	707.50	708.50	712.50	713.00
Aluminium: spot	756.00	758.00	772.00	774.00
3 months	738.00	739.00	747.50	748.00
Nickel: spot	2,810.00	2,815.00	2,795.00	2,800.00
3 months	2,820.00	2,825.00	2,825.00	2,830.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
August 8, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	3,288	3,175	3,271	3,273	+39
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	—	—	+20
Dec	3,310	3,228	3,381	3,305	+25
Mar	3,400	3,305	3,400	3,410	+28
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,350	—	+30
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,300	—	+40
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,250	3,300	+30
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	3,220	3,300	+20
530 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	915	935	—1
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	966	974	—1
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,000	1,014	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,016	1,034	+5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,037	1,043	+12
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,042	1,050	+7
N.Q. lots					

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
August 8, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	329.00	324.00	327.00
Oct	352.00	351.00	349.00	351.80	349.75	350.00
320 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	981	972	977	978	984	985
Dec	1,022	1,014	1,016	1,017	1,024	1,025
Mar	1,061	1,055	1,068	1,061	1,064	1,065
May	1,079	1,079	1,078	1,083	1,083	1,085
Jly	1,102	1,100	1,098	1,103	1,101	1,102
Sep	1,123	1,120	1,121	1,123	1,119	1,122
Dec	1,143	1,143	1,136	1,148	1,140	1,147
1,301 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,235	1,184	1,222	1,225	1,244	1,245
Nov	1,280	1,239	1,263	1,264	1,289	1,290
Jan	1,325	1,285	1,301	1,305	1,321	1,325
Mar	1,385	1,280	1,299	1,304	1,311	1,313
May	1,380	1,285	1,300	1,310	1,318	1,326
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	1,340	1,326	1,350
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	1,368	1,326	1,400
4,911 lots of 5 tons.						

Cash Prices

August 8, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.50	1.90
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.69	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	79-80	95-96
Lead Spot, lb	0.40	0.58
Copper elect., lb	102⅝	89⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.4101	7.4022
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.39
Silver N.Y., oz	16.11	9.12
Gold N.Y., oz.	630.00	304.00

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

August 8, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,231.60 f	1,236.40 f
Reuters	1,710.40	1,716.00
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	N.A.
D.J. Futures	453.92	449.25

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Dividends

August 8, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amt	Pay.	Rec.
Crum Forster	Q	.36	9-10	8-25
Maryland Natl	Q	.75	9-30	9-15

STOCK SPLITS

Analogic Corp 2-for-1

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amt	Pay.	Rec.
Cushman Electric	Q	.02	10-1	9-15
Nthwstrn Pub Srv	Q	.45	9-1	8-15
Stride Rite	Q	.29	9-15	8-29
Turner Constr	Q	.55	9-10	8-26

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

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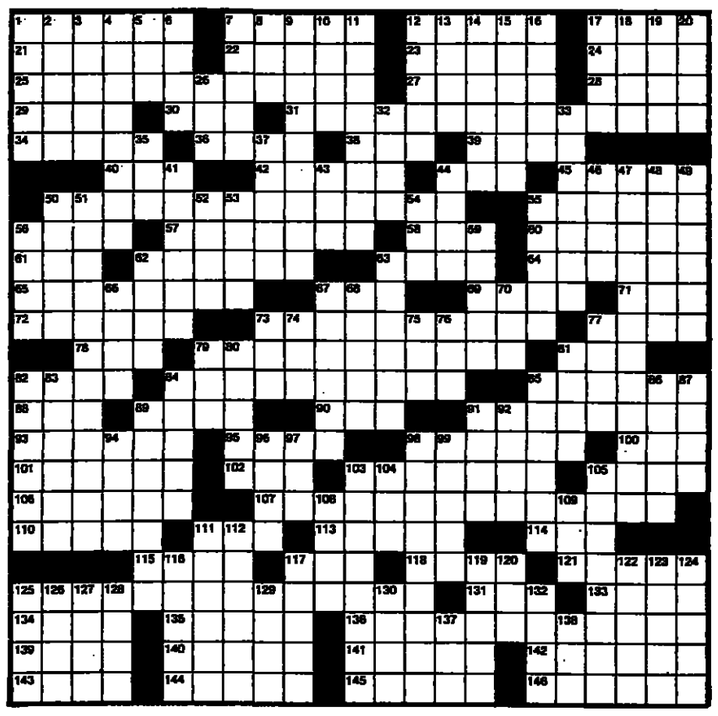
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Play, Pen! By Marjorie Pedersen



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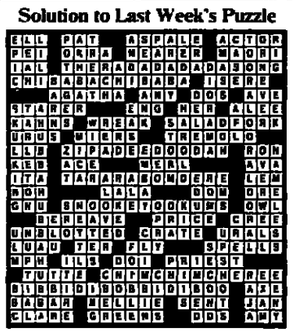
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

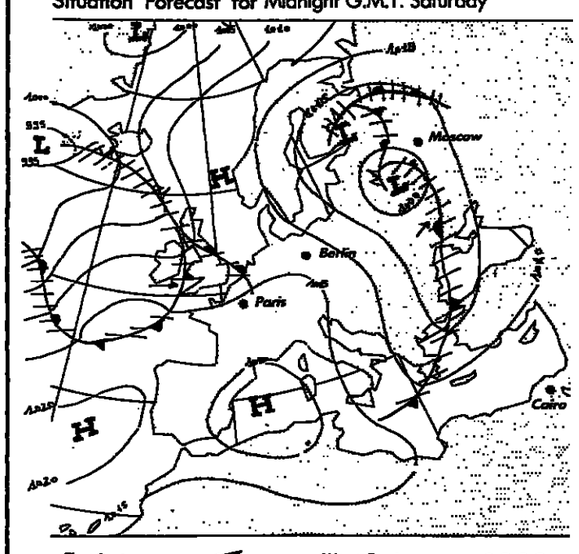


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair	MADRID	30	86	Fair
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Fair	MIAMI	29	84	Fair
ANKARA	29	84	Fair	MILAN	24	75	Fog
ATHENS	32	90	Fair	MONTREAL	23	73	Cloudy
BEIRUT	30	86	Fair	MOSCOW	18	64	Showers
BELGRADE	32	90	Fair	MUNICH	17	63	Rain
BERLIN	22	72	Overcast	NEW YORK	29	84	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	22	72	Fair	NICE	25	77	Showers
BUCHAREST	31	89	Cloudy	OSLO	16	61	Overcast
BUDAPEST	30	86	Fair	PARIS	22	72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair	PRAGUE	24	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	ROME	28	82	Fog
COSTA DEL SOL	35	95	Fair	SOFIA	31	88	Fog
DUBLIN	15	59	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Overcast
EDINBURGH	14	57	Overcast	TEHRAN	33	92	Fair
FLORENCE	30	86	Fog	TEL AVIV	32	90	Fair
FRANKFURT	21	70	Showers	TOKYO	21	70	Fog
GENEVA	19	66	Cloudy	TUNIS	31	88	Fair
HELSINKI	21	70	Cloudy	VIENNA	27	81	Cloudy
HOUSTON	-	-	-	WARSAW	24	75	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	31	89	Fair	WASHINGTON	33	91	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	29	84	Overcast	ZURICH	18	64	Overcast
LISBON	23	73	Fair				
LONDON	17	63	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	-	-	-				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; oth others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Thunderstorm, Rain, Snow, Front Movement; Warm Front, Cold Front, Occluded Front, Quasi-Stationary Front

Congressman Plans to Probe Move To Make ZIP Codes Longer in U.S.

WASHINGTON, AUg. 8 (UPI) — Rep. Richardson Preyer, D-N.C. believes that Americans already have too many numbers to remember. Therefore, he announced yesterday, his subcommittee on government information and individual rights will hold hearings Sept. 4 on Postal Service plans to lengthen ZIP codes from five to nine digits in 1981.

Rep. Preyer said that the Postal Service plans to increase the number of ZIP codes from 40,000 to 20 million "in order to assign special codes to areas as small as a cul-de-sac, the floor of a building or one side of a block."

The congressman apparently does not think much of the plan.

"Current ZIP code books, three inches thick, will be obsolete and ... it will take a call to a local post office to get Aunt Minnie's ZIP code across town," he said.

"Americans already have to juggle too many numbers in order to maintain their personal affairs. Many of us still feel that seven-digit telephone numbers stretch our memory cells and confess problems with six-digit license plates," Rep. Preyer said.

Testing of optical scanners — "the linchpin of the system" — has not been completed, he said. "And in the end, the Postal Service acknowledges that the new ZIPs would not speed up actual delivery, only pre-sorting of mail."

BOOKS

KIPLING, AUDEN & CO. Essays and Reviews, 1935-1964

By Randall Jarrell. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. 381 pp. $17.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

POET, essayist, novelist, critic, reviewer, translator, anthologist and writer of children's stories, the late Randall Jarrell was a man of literary diversification. And while "Kipling, Auden & Co." — the fourth and final collection of Jarrell's essays and reviews — by no means reflects all the facets of this literate man's talent, it is diversified enough. It makes available almost all the criticism that wasn't collected in the previous three volumes, "Poetry and the Age" (1953), "A Sad Heart at the Supermarket" (1962), and "The Third Book of Criticism" (1969), and it reprints five essays that constituted nearly half of "A Sad Heart at the Supermarket," which is now out of print.

Its subjects range from poetry criticism through recordings of four Shakespeare plays all the way to Ernie Pyle as a war reporter and the joy of owning a sports car, and the authors whom Jarrell discusses with penetrating insight include everyone from Rudyard Kipling to Franz Kafka. So in generalizing about "Kipling, Auden & Co." it is difficult to rise above the fatuous. One has to be satisfied with the nuts-and-bolts observation that whether it is to be read straight through or simply consulted for its comments on one writer or another, this collection belongs on the working bookshelf of anyone with a serious relationship to literature.

Witty Denigrations

Still, the vertebrae of this volume are its many omnibus reviews of contemporaneously published collections of poetry. And reading all these at a single sitting, one can't help noticing a development. Randall Jarrell was in his early years a harsh and witty disparager. In fact, loath as another reviewer should be to admit it, quite a bit of the fun of "Kipling, Auden & Co." lies in reading Jarrell's denigrations. Of Oscar Williams he writes: His "new book is pleasanter and a little quieter than his old, which gave the impression of having been written on a typewriter by a typewriter."

Of W.H. Auden: "The 'Epithalamion' sounds as if it were celebrating a marriage between the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences and J. Middleton Murry." Of Kenneth Patchen: "When Mr. Patchen hints, the pigs run in for miles around." Of Joyce Kilmer: "Some of Kilmer's poems are better than 'Trees,' but not enough better for it to matter . . . But I do not want to give the impression that his poems are unusually absurd — unusually anything; if they had not existed, it would have been necessary only to copy them." Indeed, even when Jarrell has praise for a poet, he often begins by knocking the work down, and then floors the reader by pronouncing the poet worth reading.

Yet somewhere along the way the zingers and twisteroos die out. And from the middle of the volume on, Jarrell grows kinder and gentler even toward work he obviously doesn't admire all that much.

Is there a specific reason for this change of manners — besides the process of mellowing, the attainment of wisdom, and all the other things that serve to rot a critic's fangs as time goes by? Probably not. But from the evidence of several pieces that come later in this volume, one gets at least the impression that there is. That literature may be dying is the underlying premise of "The Taste of the Age," an essay of Jarrell's on American popular culture and the teaching of literature in the schools that appeared in The Saturday Evening Post in 1958. That poetry may be at bay is the fear that haunts "Poets, Critics and Readers," a piece that was published in The American Scholar a year later. So the impression one gets from reading "Kipling, Auden & Co." in a single sitting is that part of the reason Jarrell eases up on his fellow poets is simply because he is worried about their extinction.

Now you can make whatever you want of the concern that Jarrell expresses in these two essays. Certainly it was common enough to deplore the low state of mass culture in the 1950s, even before the rage to level lowered the standards of American education in the 1960s and '70s. But it seems both silly and reactionary to base one's pessimism, as Jarrell does, on a comparison of the reading habits of American schoolchildren with those of the court of Queen Victoria. So what if half the fifth-graders Jarrell talked to had never heard of King Arthur or Queen Guinevere. One doubts that Victorian chimney sweeps could have done much better, and if they could have, it would not have been from reading Malory.

In the Genes

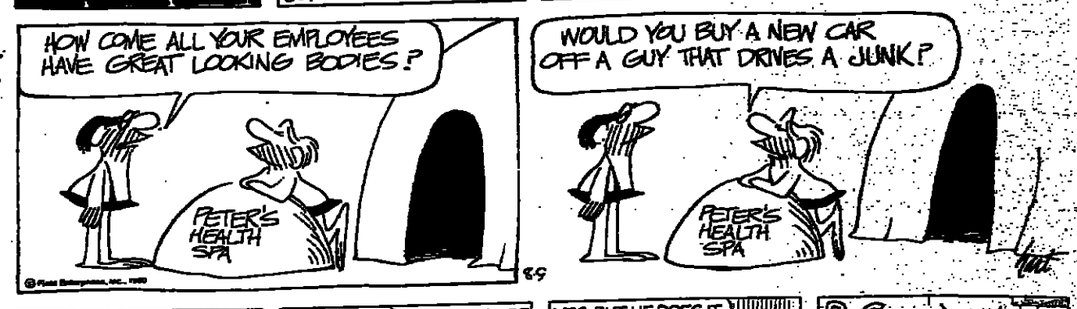
Perhaps it was Jarrell's belief that along with television, movies and radios, American mass education was doing its bit to stunt the potential creators and readers of poetry. And perhaps he was right. But my own guess is that poets and their audience will continue to be born regardless of what society does to squash them. It's in the genes. And if they die out, it will be from nature's wanting to see what the world is like without them, just as she seems to be trying to find out what the world will be like without whales and snow leopards.

Of course one can't conceive that nature would do such a thing to poetry. Imagine how bleak the future would be without any more Randall Jarrells.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

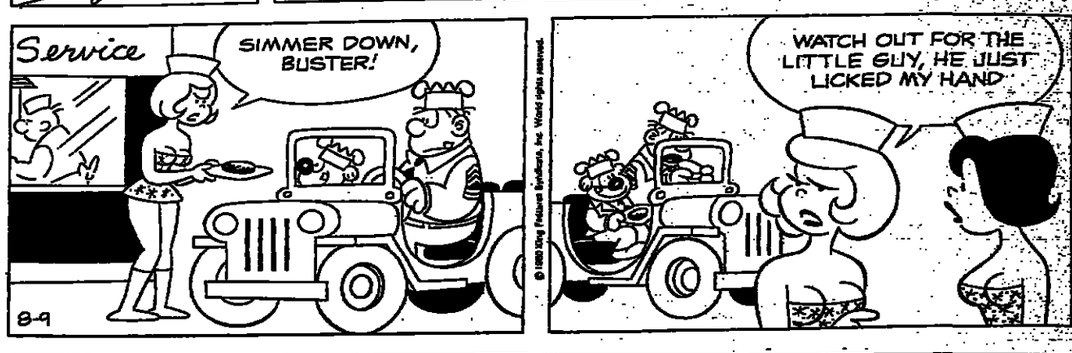
PEANUTS

B.C.

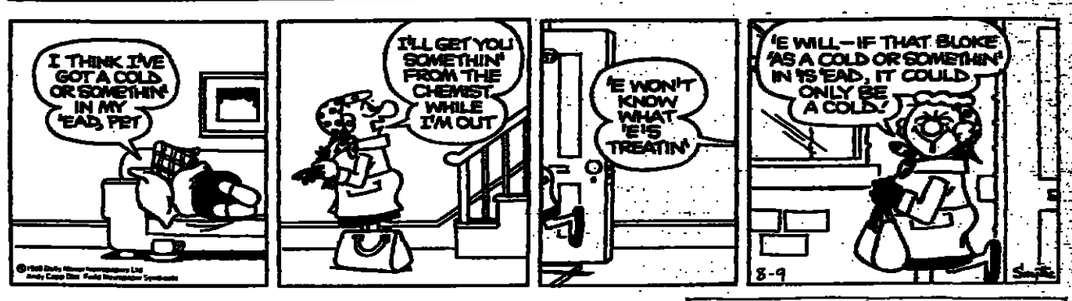


BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KERAM

THICH

UNIMME

GATNIC

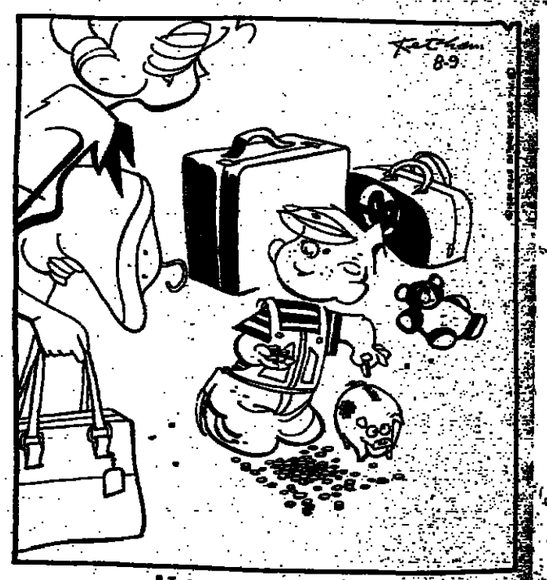
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HIS "□□□□□□" □□□□

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DRAMA BARON EXPOSE GOBLET
Answer: Such firing would be criminal!—ARSON

DENNIS THE MENACE



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Just Think — a Race in the American League

By Thomas Boswell

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8 (WP) — Slowly, and almost with the secrecy of a high-clearance weapons project, the Baltimore Orioles have reassembled their full arsenal.

No preening of feathers, but now, just in time, the Birds are as ready as they'll ever be to meet the New York Yankees in combat. If the Orioles cannot finish erasing the Yanks' 11-game lead now, it is not within their abilities.

This is the bona fide Baltimore club — a defending champion that has played .700 ball for the past seven weeks and that the Yankees will meet eight times in the next 11 days.

Baseball teams usually rise or fall in long, slow curves measured in weeks and months. A club's confidence, its style, is constructed piece by piece.

"We had a long, gradual improvement — and we had a lot to improve," says veteran Mark Belanger. "But it is only in the past two weeks that we have played like ourselves."

Jim Palmer

Once More With Feeling

"The feeling," said Mike Flanagan simply, "is back."

Cynical Las Vegas insists the odds against the Orioles are at least 15-1. The Yankees still have a 5½-game lead in this stakes race that still has a two-month stretch run. The common perception is that the Orioles are the team under pressure, needing a dramatic string of wins to catch up.

More likely, the strain is about even. It is the Yankees who need a knockout now, before the O's gain even more assurance. If, 11 days hence, the Birds were merely no further behind than they are now, their position would still be tenable.

The Orioles, like few teams of quality, are better suited for long, strong stretch running than they are for crisis showdowns against teams of roughly equal skills. Most great teams crush their foes head-to-head. The Orioles torment you from afar by grinding bad teams to dust while you watch the scoreboard helplessly.

With most teams, a streak of .700 is a temporary hot spell. With the O's, it is a condition that can linger indefinitely.

Last season, Baltimore played .732 ball for 97 consecutive games and stayed over .700 for a period of 129 straight games. So the Birds' 34-16 record since June 15 could simply be the preamble to the final 58 games of the season.

Such things cannot be done on command? Well, during the past 11 seasons, Manager Earl Weaver's teams have had a .648 percentage in September. And six times in the '70s, Oriole teams played at better than .650 during August and September combined.

Just dry numbers — like the 1979 Orioles' ripping off streaks of 15-1, 15-1 and 15-2. "Until now [nine wins in the last 10 games], we haven't had one Oriole-type streak all year," said Ken Singleton. "We assume we're going to have those."

Fattening Junket

Other soporific numbers help the Orioles sleep well. After their 11-day war, the Birds have only six of their last 46 games against teams with percentages better than .520: They close the year with seven weeks of games against mediocre or bad teams — not a New York, Kansas City or Milwaukee in the bunch.

As soon as their home-and-home series with the Yanks end, the O's have an 11-game road trip to the West Coast, a junket on which Baltimore has, for some reason, feasted ever since 1977.

The Yankees have an identical trip to the same three cities — Seattle, California and Oakland. But, in recent times, the pinstripes have fared as poorly on the West Coast as the Orioles have done well.

It is not tradition or scheduling that makes the Orioles most optimistic. It is the particulars of their own turnabout.

The slumpers, one by one, have awakened and now almost the whole lineup seems to be working on some sort of hitting streak. Singleton has hit .371 for his last 48 games, and Eddie Murray .370 for his last 22. John Lowenstein is at .360 for 40 games, Bennie Ayala is .338 for 32 games.

The bottom line is simple. Despite Weaver's whimpering about lost home-run power, the Orioles have exactly the same number of runs scored as a year ago after 104 games — 509. More important, Baltimore pitching, with a 3.38 ERA since June 15, compared to 3.92 before, now looks familiar.

All four starters — Steve Stone, Scott McGregor, Jim Palmer and Flanagan — have winning percentages of .600 or better. And the bullpen, 3-12 on June 15, has lost only three games since then and has a new and apparently willing worker in short-reliever Dennis Martinez.

Even the "deep depth" bench is back, with the quartet of semi-knowns Ayala, Crowley, Lowenstein and Kelly hitting .292 with 158 runs produced with 480 at-bats.

Chemistry's Tough

While the Orioles have jelled, the Yankees have sputtered, going 10-10 since their high point of July 14; the Orioles, meanwhile, have been 16-5. The chemistry of a power lineup is mysterious and, since the loss of Graig Nettles for a month with hepatitis, the Yankees' constant flow of homers has dwindled sharply.

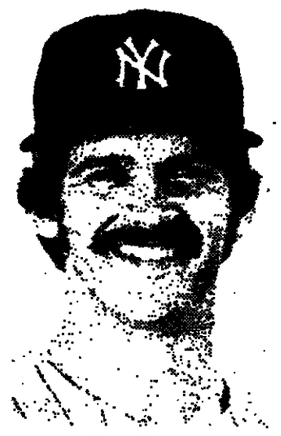
All this can change suddenly, starting tonight, when Ron Guidry faces Palmer in a roaring Yankee Stadium. One splendid victory can lead to a tidal wave of others for either team.

These Orioles aren't as self-assured as the mid-season '79 crew — not yet. What Willie Stargell did to unnerve them in the World Series, Reggie Jackson could do now.

"Frankly, we don't know how to pitch him," said Flanagan. "He's changed his stance totally. Once, he was weak against fast balls high and away — he'd hit every one in the air to centerfild. Now, he pulls that pitch halfway up the bleachers. Everybody's looking for his new 'hole.' If there is one."

What is to the point, however, is that a baseball misfortune has been avoided. A month ago, it appeared that baseball's best division (with six of seven teams above .500) would not have even a hint of a pennant race. Worse, the defending champion Orioles would make only a cameo appearance this season.

Now, at least for the next few days, and perhaps for longer, all that could change.



Ron Guidry

Stadler, With 3-Under 67, Has 1-Stroke Lead in PGA

By John S. Radosta

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 8 (NYT) — The magic number was 68 for most of yesterday, until lightning and Craig Stadler struck late in the day. The player known as "the Walrus" on the PGA tour posted a weather-delayed 3-under-par 67 and took the lead in the opening round of the 62d championship of the Professional Golfers' Association.

A 45-minute lightning storm forced suspension of play while Stadler still was on the Oak Hill Country Club course. Stadler, who won the first two tournaments of his pro career earlier this season, established a one-stroke margin over five players who had shared the lead most of the day at 68. They were Bobby Walzel, Howard Twitty, Curtis Strange, Gil Morgan and Bob Murphy.

They are not household names in pro golf. But they finished ahead of Jack Nicklaus, who shot par 70, and Tom Watson, who had a 75. Arnold Palmer scored 74, as did Lee Trevino, who won the U.S. Open on this course in 1968.

Bye, Bye Birdies

Watson was disappointed with his score but not with his playing. What he needed, he said, was to sink a few birdie putts. Or even one birdie putt. He said he could not remember the last round he played without a bird.

Trevino took his 74 philosophically. "Discouraged?" he said, echoing a question. "I've already won $300,000 this year. You couldn't discourage me with a stick."

David Graham and Ben Crenshaw, whom Graham beat in the playoff of last year's PGA championship in Detroit, tied at 69 with Hale Irwin. Gary Player, twice winner of this championship, posted 72.

Among 10 at 70 were Johnny Miller and Ray Floyd, Peter Jacobson was tied at 71 with Tom Weiskopf and Bruce Lietzke, among others.

Oak Hill is a classic course built in 1926 by a Scottish architect, Donald Ross. It was made more difficult for this occasion. The course is 6,964 yards long and is rated at par 70, with one par-5 hole on each nine.

Oak Hill's plan to make the course intimidating with double- and triple-bogey possibilities was frustrated, at least for yesterday. Eight players in the field of 150 broke par.

Oak Hill played relatively easily because recent rains had soaked the course. Soft greens hold approaches better than firm, hard greens; a ball driven to a soggy fairway is less likely to roll into the rough. In effect, the target area of the greens was widened by at least 10 yards.

Stadler, a former all-American at Southern California who weighs more than 210 pounds, reflected on his "Walrus" nickname. "I really have no say in the matter, but I really don't mind. I'm a few pounds overweight — it depends on how you look at it."

Stadler didn't mind the golf course, either, though most players complained about it. "Hitting as many irons as close to the pins as I have, the course couldn't be that difficult," Stadler said. "Every time I missed I seemed to come back. Every hole where I made birdie, I had missed on the hole before."

Stadler carded four birdies against one bogey and saved four pars with some fancy scrambling on the front nine.

After a 20-foot birdie putt on the second, he saved par from a bunker on the third. He missed the fifth green and chipped close enough to save par. He played from left rough to right on the seventh, and again chipped close to save par. On the ninth he dumped his approach into a greenside bunker, but again he got it up and down for par.

'One and One'

There was no scrambling on the back nine — just steady play with close approaches. He birdied the 10th from 15 feet and the 12th from eight. On the 14th, he pitched to six feet for a birdie. Stadler carded his only bogey on the 16th, where a 9-iron flew the green.

Watson said he had got the "bad round" out of the way and was now ready to challenge. The first of his three bogeys came at the fifth, where he three-putted from 25 feet. He bogeyed No. 13, where he was bunkered, and the 16th, where he drove into the rough. That drive barely entered the rough, but as Bob Murphy had said earlier, "It was one and one — one foot into the rough and one foot deep."

Trevino said he "misclubbed" too much, often hitting beyond the flagstick and leaving himself with downhill putts. "I had to fight for the 74," he said.

Nicklaus, who has won this championship four times, counted six potential birdie putts between six and eight feet that he missed. While playing the 13th hole he suffered a spasm under the right shoulder blade — but he birdied the hole from 14 feet.

UPI

Craig Stadler

Carlton Gets Key RBI, Wins 17th

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8 (AP) Steve Carlton drove in the even- winning run and became the tional League's first 17-game ner last night as the Phillies beat Louis here, 3-2.

John Fulgham (3-4) pitched four feet innings before the Phils at- ked in the fifth for all their runs. ke Schmidt walked, but was ced by Garry Maddox. Manny llo doubled Maddox to third and ry Bowa sliced a single down the -field line, putting the Phils ad, 2-1, and taking second on throw home.

Carlton, who allowed six hits in innings and added four strikeouts to his league-leading 191, then singled Bowa home.

Braves 4, Dodgers 3

In Atlanta, Doyle Alexander and Rick Camp combined on an eight-hitter and Glenn Hubbard hit a two-run homer to lead the Braves to a 4-3 victory over Los Angeles. Alexander (10-6) scattered six hits over 7⅓ innings before leaving with leg cramps. Camp earned his sixth save.

Pirates 11, Cubs 3

In Chicago, Bill Madlock hit a two-run homer, pitcher Eddie Solomon had a pair of doubles and Tim Foli drove in three runs with a double and two singles, all part of a 16-hit attack that carried Pittsburgh to an 11-3 victory over the Cubs. It was the third straight triumph for the Pirates, who moved within 1½ games of first-place Montreal in the National League East.

Mets 7, Expos 1

In Montreal, Ray Burris pitched a six-hitter in his first start since returning from the 21-day disabled list and Joel Youngblood and Jerry Morales hit home runs as New York defeated the Expos, 7-1. Burris, who had been out with a broken thumb since July 3, lost his shutout when Rowland Office hit his fourth homer of the year leading off the seventh.

Padres 5, Astros 1

In Houston, Bob Shirley pitched a four-hitter and Jerry Mumphrey batted in three runs to help San Diego snap a 10-game losing streak in the Astrodome with a 5-1 victory over the Astros.

Orioles 2, White Sox 1

In the American League, in Baltimore, Ken Singleton doubled home the tie-breaking run to cap a two-run sixth that carried the Orioles to a 2-1 victory over Chicago behind the seven-hit pitching of Scott McGregor. McGregor (13-5) walked two and struck out four in going the distance for the seventh time.

Red Sox 7, Brewers 3

In Boston, the Red Sox put together a a four-run seventh en route to a 7-3 victory over Milwaukee. Carl Yastrzemski opened the inning with a surprise bunt single. Slugger Jim Rice followed with his first sacrifice bunt in two years, moving Yastrzemski to second. Glenn Hoffman then singled, scoring Yastrzemski and snapping a 3-3 tie.

Indians 7, Blue Jays 6

In Cleveland, Bo Diaz singled to score Toby Harrah with one out in the ninth, giving the Indians a 7-6 victory over Toronto, a sweep of their four-game series and their 13th victory in 15 games. After Doug Ault's two-run pinch-hit homer tied the score at 6 for the Blue Jays in the ninth, Harrah drew a one-out walk off Jerry Garvin (3-6). Joe Charboneau sent Harrah to third with a single off reliever Mike Barlow; Diaz then singled to right.

Angels 4, Twins 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Rod Carew hit a two-run homer with two out in the 15th, giving the Angels a 4-2 victory over Minnesota for their fourth straight triumph. The loss was the seventh in a row for the Twins.

Associated Press

White Sox shortstop Todd Cruz takes to the air after forcing Orioles' Gary Roenicke at second Thursday night in Baltimore.

Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

cago	001 000 000—1	7	1
timore	000 002 00x—2	6	0
out and Kimm; McGregor and Dempsey. McGregor, 13-5. L—Trout, 6-12. HR—Chicago, Baines (9).			
waukee	000 030 000—3	11	0
ton	101 001 40x—7	11	1
Mitchell, Holdsworth (7), Augustine (8) and artinez; Torrez, B.Stanley (8) and Fisk. W— rez, 7-12. L—Mitchell, 2-2.			
onto	000 013 002—6	10	1
eland	100 400 01?—7	9	0
cek, J.McLaughlin (4), Mirabella (4), Gar- (6), Barlow (9) and Whitt; B.Davis (9); Gar- , Monge (6) and Hassey, Diaz (8). W— ge, 1-4. L—Garvin, 3-6. HRs—Toronto, Whitt Velez (19), Ault (3). Cleveland, Harsrove			
esota	000 002 000 000 000—2	16	2
rnia	000 000 020 000 002—4	10	0
roya, Corbett (6), Williams (15) and Butera, eper (9); LaRoche, Clear (8), Hassler (11) Whitmer, Clburn (9). W—Hassler, 3-0. L— ams, 1-1. HR—California, Carew (2).			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

York	010 030 300—7	11	0
rael	000 000 100—1	6	0
rris and Trevino; F.Norman, Murray (7), non (9) and Ramos. W—Burris, 5-6. L— rman, 3-2. HRs—New York, Morales (3), nblood (6). Montreal, Office (4).			
burgh	021 022 400—11	14	2
ago	110 010 000— 3	8	3
lomon and Nicosia; W.Hernandez, Riley (6), ow (9) and Blackwell. W—Solomon, 6-2. L— ernandez, 1-9. HRs—Pittsburgh, Madlock Chicago, Tyson (2), Figueroa (1).			
ouis	000 070 001—2	6	0
adelphia	000 030 00x—3	4	1
ham, Littlefield (7) and Simmons; Corl- McGraw (9) and Boone. W— Carlton, 17-6. ulsham, 3-4.			
Angeles	200 100 000—3	8	0
ego	002 002 00x—4	10	0
ich, Beckwith (7) and Ferguson; D.Alexan- Como (8) and Benedict. W—D.Alexander, L—Welch, 10-7. HR—Atlanta, Hubbard (7).			
Diego	001 102 100—5	9	0
ston	010 000 000—1	4	0
rley and Tenace; J.Niekro, Roberge (6), ler (8) and Pulois. W—Shirley, 9-2. L— ekro, 13-10.			

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
York	67	39	.632	—
more	61	44	.581	5½
oit	56	47	.544	9½
eland	54	49	.524	11½
waukee	56	51	.523	11½
on	55	51	.519	12
ota	45	60	.429	21½
West				
as City	67	40	.626	—
land	56	53	.514	12
s	51	55	.481	15½
esota	47	61	.435	20½
ago	46	60	.434	20½
rnia	42	64	.396	24½
ie	39	68	.364	28

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
treal	60	46	.566	—
burgh	59	48	.551	1½
adelphia	55	48	.534	3½
York	52	55	.486	8½
uis	47	58	.448	12½
ago	43	61	.413	16
West				
ston	59	48	.551	—
Angeles	59	49	.546	½
Small	58	51	.532	2
Francisco	52	56	.481	7½
ta	48	59	.449	11
Diego	48	61	.440	12

aves' Cox Suspended

TLANTA, Aug. 8 (AP) — Man- r Bobby Cox of the Atlanta ves was given an indefinite sus- sion yesterday by the National gue for spitting on umpire Jerry e during a ninth-inning rhubarb dnesday night. Cox, insisting he so only after the umpire spit on , has appealed the suspension.

Gottfried, Sinking Less, Plays Swimmingly

By John Feinstein

WASHINGTON (WP) — In 1977, Brian Gottfried was the world's third-ranked player in the Association of Tennis Professionals' computer. He reached 15 tournament finals that year, including the French Open. He won five tournaments. "I spent the whole summer losing finals to [Guillermo] Vilas," he says now with a wan smile.

Two years later, Gottfried's ranking had dropped as low as 28. He was losing in early rounds. Time and again he went back to the practice court. He analyzed the problem constantly. He sat at home brooding about his game.

Then, last April, something happened. Gottfried isn't sure what it was. "I just woke up one morning wanting to play tennis," he said. "I hadn't felt like that for a long time. I just wanted to go out and enjoy the game. I went over to Solly's [Harold Solomon's] house and said, 'Let's go.'

"I went out on the court and played. Basically, what I did was stop overthinking. I tend to get too analytical when my game isn't going well. I stopped analyzing and just started playing."

Gottfried's no-think approach has had results. He reached the semifinals in his next two tournaments, won one of the Wimbledon warm-up tournaments and then, as an unseeded player, charged into the semis at Wimbledon before losing to Bjorn Borg. He is back playing doubles with longtime partner Raul Ramirez (they have won two Wimbledons and eight majors overall).

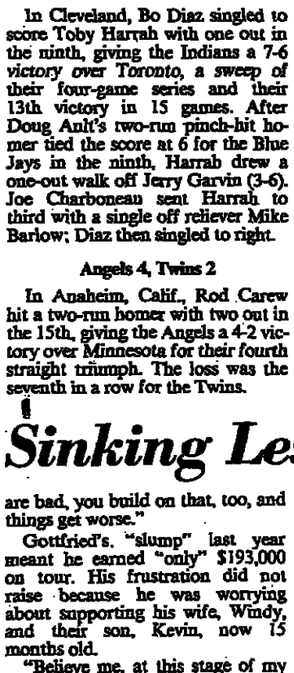
And he won the recent Washington Star International Tournament here.

"Every athlete says this, but confidence is so important in this sport," Gottfried maintained. "It works both ways. If you have a couple of good matches you build on it, you keep getting better. If things are bad, you build on that, too, and things get worse."

Gottfried's "slump" last year meant he earned "only" $193,000 on tour. His frustration did not raise because he was worrying about supporting his wife, Windy, and their son, Kevin, now 15 months old.

"Believe me, at this stage of my career, money is not the movitator out there," Gottfried said. "If it was, I couldn't play. I was frustrated because I would play well in spots but wasn't coming up with any results. It should not have been happening, but it was.

"That was really the way I played for 18 months," he said. "I would get ahead and lose concentration. Then I'd go to the practice court, figure something was wrong with my strokes and work on something that didn't need work. The next week, things would be worse."



AP

Brian Gottfried

Gottfried has always been known as one of the hardest workers in tennis, a player who could practice his way out of any problem. When practice didn't help, he analyzed. When analysis didn't help, he rationalized. Things got worse.

"He kept going over things in his head again and again," said Solomon. "Then, in April, he just decided, 'The heck with it. I'm going to ust go out and play the game. Sink or swim.'

"He just dedicated himself to putting his game back together again. He started thinking positively again. You could see the difference in practice. He was enjoying it again."

Gottfried has always enjoyed tennis. He was born in Baltimore but grew up in Florida. "I was a tennis brat," he said. "When I was 8, I always wanted to know why adults got priority for courts over 8-year-olds. I still haven't figured it out."

He has played Davis Cup for the U.S. four times and says he still gets a tingle when he does. That makes him unusual in today's grab-the-bucks-and-run world of tennis.

Now 28, Gottfried isn't sure how much longer he wants to play. Always in top condition, he looks younger than his age.

"I just can't imagine my life without tennis," he said. "I really haven't thought past my next match, which may be a mistake. I will want to get my game back to where it was in '77 and '78."

Numbers Game

And, he would like to get some of the recognition he thought he deserved during those two magic years. "When I was ranked three on the computer, people talked about the Big Two — Borg and Connors," he said. "It wasn't a big tournament unless they played. Then when I dropped to fourth, it was the Big Three with Vilas.

"It bothered me then, sure. I sort of understood it, but that doesn't mean I like it. Now, though, if I get back that high on the computer [he is back up to 15th], that will be enough for me."

As long as Gottfried can keep from thinking too much, he should be able to keep winning. And that, he says, is the solution to any problem that might crop up.

"I go by the old Pancho Gonzales saying," Gottfried said. "He used to say that if you have any complaints, any problems and anything — food, water, courts, where you're staying — there's one solution to everything: Play better. That takes care of it all."

Gottfried Advances

GROVE CITY, Ohio, Aug. 8 (AP) — Defending champion and second-seeded Brian Gottfried breezed to a 6-1, 6-2 victory over Gene Malin yesterday in the quarterfinals of the National Revenue Tennis Classic here.

McDonald's to Fund 1984 Games Facility

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8 (AP) — The Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee said yesterday it has obtained a commitment from McDonald's Corp. to build a $4-million, 11,000-seat open-air swimming and diving stadium on the University of Southern California campus. The commitment is part of the $11 million the firm reportedly will pay to become one of from 40 to 50 commercial sponsors of the Los Angeles Games.

After its completion, the stadium will be given to Southern Cal as the first phase of the school's planned $30-million recreation center.

2 Cup Yachts Have Gear Trouble

By William N. Wallace

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 8 (NYT) — The British and Swedish yachts, Lionheart and Sverige, withdrew from their second races of the day because of equipment failures that resulted in victories yesterday for their respective opponents, Australia and France 3, in the America's Cup challenger trials.

In the earlier pair of races Australia defeated France 3 and Lionheart outsailed Sverige. The Swedish yacht, 17 seconds late in beginning the race because it had to correct a premature start, lost more time when a jib blew out.

In the Australia-France 3 encounter, the yachts came within inches while tacking and each promptly put up a protest flag, claiming foul.

A hearing was scheduled; if France 3 were awarded the victory, it would scramble the standing of the round-robin competition among the four yachts contending for the role of challenger in the America's Cup series against a U.S. defender in September.

Each of the four is to sail nine races in this first of three sets of trials. The won-lost records after two days of racing, pending the protest, were: Australia, 4-0; France 3, 2-2; and Lionheart and Sverige, 1-3 each.

Before she withdrew, Sverige had a slight lead on France 3 in a sparkling southwest breeze of 17 knots. The fitting that secures the headboard of the mainsail at the top of the mast let go and down came the big sail.

Although the race was likely lost there, unless France 3 could not finish, a crew member was sent aloft to try to repair the damaged fitting. He was unsuccessful, and Sverige was towed back to port. The fitting can be fixed overnight.

France 3 sailed on alone for almost an hour until the race committee terminated the event.

The bending mast aboard the black-hulled Lionheart began to whip at the top as the breeze strengthened. There were problems with the spreaders supporting the standing rigging, and they, too, began to bend, so the British quickly quit before their mast had a chance to come tumbling down with the entire rig. The repair is said to be a simple one.

At the time Australia had built a solid 53-second lead over Lionheart and continued to look like the best of the foreign yachts by far.

Associated Press

Crewmen of 12-meter Australia grind it out against France 3.

NFL's Csonka Clears Waivers, Is Free Agent

From Agency Dispatches

MIAMI, Aug. 8 — Larry Csonka, the powerful fullback who helped take the Miami Dolphins to three Super Bowls in the 1970s, has cleared waivers and become a National Football League free agent.

Csonka came to a bitter parting with the Dolphins in a contract dispute with owner Joe Robbie and asked to be placed on waivers. When the deadline came late Wednesday, no team had claimed Csonka, freeing him to join another club.

Csonka reportedly was demanding a $250,000 contract from Robbie, a $120,000 raise from his salary last season when the 12-year veteran led the team in rushing with 837 yards and 13 touchdowns. Robbie made a final offer of $230,000. Csonka balked and asked to be placed on waivers.

Csonka insisted that Robbie is the heart of the problem, and speculated that Coach Don Shula, whose contract expires after this season, would soon find himself on the way out. "Shula will be gone by this time next year. Robbie is blowing everybody out of Dodge City," said Csonka. "I guess I was just the first one who got shot in the rear.

"I will play football this year even if I have to pay somebody to let me play. And I'll be looking right down their [the Dolphins'] damn tubes."

Vegas Envisions Super Bowl XV As XIV Replay

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Aug. 8 (AP) — Oddsmaker Bob Martin says Super Bowl XV should be a repeat of Super Bowl XIV, with Pittsburgh meeting Los Angeles and the Steelers coming out on top.

Martin has made the Steelers slight favorites to win the game, set for New Orleans on Jan. 25, in odds posted here. The Steelers, who beat the Rams 31-19 last January, are 12-5 favorites to repeat their victory. Martin set the line at 13-5 for the Rams.

Martin listed San Diego and Houston at 7-1; New England, Dallas, Washington and Philadelphia at 8-1; Denver, 13-1; Miami, 15-1; the New York Jets and Tampa Bay, 25-1; Detroit and Chicago, 30-1; Oakland and Seattle, 35-1; Cleveland, 40-1; Minnesota, New Orleans, Atlanta, Baltimore and St. Louis, 50-1; Cincinnati, 60-1; Kansas City and Buffalo, 100-1; the New York Giants, 500-1 and San Francisco, 750-1. Green Bay is 1,000-1 to win the Super Bowl.

Transactions

BASEBALL

National League

LEAGUE—President Chub Feeney suspended Manager Bobby Cox of Atlanta indefinitely for an incident between Cox and umpire Jerry Dale.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

NEW ORLEANS—Announced Tony Galbreath, fullback, had returned to camp.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Claimed on waivers Steve Gannon, linebacker, from Cincinnati; Laverne Smith, running back, from Houston; Wayne Hamilton, linebacker, from San Diego; Larry Flowers, defensive back, from Tampa Bay.

ST. LOUIS—Announced Don Chevrin, guard, had left camp.

TAMPA BAY—Waived Russ Henderson, punter.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

MINNESOTA—Signed Tom Younghans, right wing, to a multi-year contract. Named Larry Ness assistant trainer.

NEW YORK RANGERS—Traded Warren Miller, right wing, to Hartford for future considerations.

PITTSBURGH—Acquired Paul Baxter, defenseman, from Quebec. Gave up the rights to Kim Clackson, defenseman.

ST. LOUIS—Signed John Taft and Brian McKay, defensemen.

COLLEGE

C.W. POST—Named Wayne Sunderland athletic director.

YALE—Named Robin Cash head hockey coach and head women's lacrosse coach; and Dale Philippi head squash coach and assistant women's lacrosse coach.

Seahawks Down Falcons

SEATTLE, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Cornell Webster took the opening kickoff 98 yards for a touchdown here last night to lead Seattle to a 14-10 National Football League exhibition victory over Atlanta.

Art Buchwald

A Dream Scenario: Jimmy-Ted Ticket

NEW YORK — Well, we thought it would never come — the 1980 Democratic National Convention. *The big question is:* how do the Democrats top the suspense and thrills of the Republican Convention in Detroit?

I believe I have a scenario that would *do it.*

Buchwald

We're into the third day of the convention in Madison Square Garden. Every Carter and Kennedy delegate has been interviewed four times.

We have heard from every Democratic mayor and governor in the country. But what do we do on Wednesday night?

Here is my plan. Teddy Kennedy appears on Walter Cronkite's show at 7:30. Walter says, "Senator, would you consider being President Carter's vice presidential candidate if it was offered to you?"

Teddy says, "I did not come here to be the vice president."

"But if President Carter said he *wanted you to be his VP, would you* take it?"

"Only under certain conditions."

* * *

President Carter and his staff are watching all this in their headquarters suite.

Ham Jordan says excitedly, "He sounds like he'll take it!"

Jody Powell says, "It's the ticket we've always dreamed of. We can't pass up the opportunity. Kennedy has actually committed himself on the Cronkite show. He can't go back on it now."

President Carter says, "Start the negotiations right away. Ham, call up the Kennedy people and tell *them we're ready to deal.*"

Ham calls up the Kennedy suite. "Who is representing your side? You're kidding!" Ham holds his hand over the mouthpiece. "They *say* they want Henry Kissinger to act as their go-between. They're playing hardball."

"We have no choice," Carter says. "Tell Kissinger to send up the demands."

* * *

In 10 minutes someone slips a piece of paper under the door. Ham reads it. "Teddy wants the large desk in the Oval Office, exclusive use of the Rose Garden, the title of commander in chief of the armed forces, power to make all cabinet appointments, as well as the right to select the next four Supreme Court justices."

"Can we do that legally?" President Carter says.

Jody says, "I'll check it out."

In the meantime Dan Rather has discovered that Teddy's Secret Servicemen are ejecting all members of the Mondale family from the VIP boxes. He tells Cronkite that this confirms a deal has been struck between Carter and Kennedy.

The Chicago Sun-Times comes out with a banner headline: "It's Carter and Kennedy." The entire Garden is in an uproar.

* * *

But behind the scenes there is still a lot of tough negotiating going on. Kissinger says that Teddy insists on using Camp David on weekends, and Carter can only fly in Air Force One when no one from the Kennedy family wants the plane.

All the demands seem reasonable as far as the Carter people are concerned. But then Kissinger throws one more in. *He says that he wants* to be secretary of state, defense and treasury — all at the same time. The Carter people decide it's too much to give and they call up Cronkite to tell him the deal is off. The Mondale family members are permitted to take their seats in the VIP section again and one of the most exciting nights in American political history draws to a close.

Ike Cable Brings $44,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Dwight Eisenhower's military cable signaling the end of World World II in Europe brought $44,000 at an auction yesterday. *Malcolm Forbes* Jr. bid the winning price for a typed cable saying: "The mission of this Allied Force was fulfilled at 0241, local time, May 7th, 1945. Eisenhower."

Mary Blume

'Harry Lauder' Shall Never Vanquish'd Be

LONDON (IHT) — Peter O'Toole began on the stage in repertory and even in his heyday as a film star returned regularly to the theater, averaging a play for each film. Now he has just started rehearsals at the historic Old Vic and on Sept. 3 will open as Macbeth — if he is lucky. Traditionally, "Macbeth," which Dr. Johnson described as "impissated gloom," is a bad-luck play: to the point where actors do not mention it by name.

"People call it the Scottish Play, the Caledonian Tragedy. Aimezvous Glamis is a favorite," Mr. O'Toole said. He prefers to call the play Harry Lauder. Within hours of uttering its real title during preliminary talks at the Old Vic, he learned that his wife had left him for a younger man. "The whole play is a jinx," he says.

Laurence Olivier's 1937 production at the Old Vic was spectacularly disaster prone, starting with the deaths of the head of the Old Vic and of the most popular actress in the company. "Three steadfast marriages within the company crumbled in acrimonious disarray," O'Toole said. "Then at a public rehearsal Olivier's blade broke during a sword *fight and a fragment flew into the* stalls where it struck a spectator who promptly died of a heart attack. On opening night Olivier lost his voice and couldn't be *heard beyond the third row.*

"When Alec Guinness did it, the whole f—— set burst into flames. We've had our crop so far," O'Toole added cheerfully. "*The First Witch was rushed to* Paddington Hospital with peritonitis in spades. She's a smashing bird, too."

Roy Jones

Actor O'Toole: "Bring this one off and it's a bird."

The production is at present on its third set designer and on Friday, June 13, in Ireland, on his way to a meeting with his Lady Macbeth, a young Irish actress named Frances Tumulty who he *says looks like a bloody eagle,* O'Toole wrapped his car around a large stone. "I left it to be made into dogmeat or ashtrays or whatever they do and walked to the *house and never said what happened.*" Leaving the meeting, Miss Tumulty wrecked her motorbike. "We should have lost Harry Lauder and Mother, but we didn't," O'Toole said.

Loathing

"Macbeth" is directed by Bryan Forbes and *will alternate until* Dec. 13 ("If that's a Friday I'll die. I will die," says O'Toole) with Timothy West's "Merchant of Venice." O'Toole's hope is to help revive the moribund Old Vic and to thumb his nose at such subsidized companies as the National Theatre, which he helped inaugurate with an uncut "Hamlet." After getting initial aid, he argues, a theater should pay its way or not exist. He reckons it will take the Old Vic five years to get afloat.

"I loathe subsidized theater," he said. "You can't win or lose, you can't be a success because you can't be a failure. It breeds mediocrity."

Still, even to help the Old Vic, why choose a bad-luck play like "Macbeth"? Why not something simple like "Oedipus" or "Lear"?

"I think Harry Lauder is probably the best play, melodrama, ever written, though I believe Lear is the greatest artifact on earth."

His choice of "Macbeth" may be taken as further proof of O'Toole's celebrated self-destruc*tiveness.* "No," *he said.* "It's a magnificent role and if I'm not able for it I should turn it in."

Anyway, by definition anything that is unlucky is also lucky. "Yes! Fair is foul and foul is fair. Bring this one off and it's a bird. It's one everyone wants to bring off, it is."

In the living room of his Hampstead house, amid the theatrical posters and souvenir photos is a snapshot of the teen-age O'Toole, dark with a beak of a nose and an elusive glance. Plastic surgery and the dyer's hand turned him into a pretty blonde who became famous in "Lawrence of Arabia," but behind that tidy exterior always lurked an unruly, sardonic, black and questing nature.

In 1974, after a typical O'Toole schedule — Otto Preminger's idiotic "Rosebud" preceded by four plays at the Bristol Old Vic, in one of which he held the stage alone for 2 hours and 45 minutes — he got what he refers to as a tummy ache. Acute pancreatitis deprived him of three years work and gave him an 18-inch scar and an urgent resolve never to touch another drink. Today, the ersatz glamour is gone: he is a battered and bouyant 48, with the mellifluous voice and spacious gestures of an actor-manager and an old pro's loathing for amateurism.

"The theatre has given harbor and sanctuary to dangerous clowns but at this moment we're overcrowded. We want the best, it's not flavor-of-the-month time. Larry Olivier has been pumping at it for 50 years now. John Gielgud, Ralph Richardson. Stayers."

Ten years ago, O'Toole says, he thought he was ready to play "Macbeth," but he wasn't. "I have more equipment, voice, technique. Not better, more."

'Juggernaut'

"The play is so vehement, it never stops. It's a juggernaut, relentless. It requires more voice than Lear because he's a man in complete vigor. Within 30 seconds of arrival onstage, the man is possessed. It's an unremitting drive all the way *through and* it's bravura and it has to look effortless. And it ends with two whacking great sword fights." O'Toole's sword fighting is, he says, rusty.

"Macbeth," says O'Toole, is blood and thunder and divine poetry. "Sublime tragedy that's what it is. 'The attempt and not the deed confounds us,' says Lady Lauder. The witches don't tell him what to do, they say he will be A, B and C. So the doing is human."

The witches are a problem. "Play it any way you like, it's always permutations on Estelle Winwood, Grandma Moses and Lou from the Three Stooges. So that's not on. For 1980 one has to think."

O'Toole plans to tour "Macbeth" through Europe and to film it on stage. "When it is recorded for posterity I would like it to be live at the Old Vic. If we are live at the Old Vic."

At some point he intends to write a book about his grandmother, a bookmaker, but right after "Macbeth" his plan is to make a well-paid film. "I wouldn't describe myself as hot again," he said, "but I am tepid."

'Very Fortunate'

Although it may not seem so from looking at his list of films, O'Toole says he has been lucky even though his recent film, the very well received "The Stunt Man," has yet to find a distributor.

"You get a good script every five years if you're lucky. I've been very fortunate. 'Lawrence' was good and 'Becket,' and 'The Lion in Winter.' 'What's New Pussycat?' was acting — I learned a *lot about comedy.* And 'How to Steal a Million' was light comedy, poised, which isn't easy. I smartened up my act a lot."

His stage career, while bold, has been *as bumpy as films. English* actors award each other something called the Classical Shield, given when the people onstage outnumber the audience. "I won it in Aberdeen," he said. He won the American equivalent last year in Chicago when, in Noel Coward's "Present Laughter," he says he played one night to five Chinese nurses and a black rat.

It is clear that for O'Toole acting on the stage is like touching ground, reality. "Palpable," he said. "That's a nice word.

"The theater is home, it's heart home," he said. "Yes, that's where I began. That's where little Peter belongs."

PEOPLE:

Briton Rounds World In 18-Foot Sailboat

A 33-year-old British sailor sailed round the world single-handed in the smallest vessel ever known to complete the voyage. **Shane Acton**, who left his home in Cambridge, northeast of London, in 1972 with only £20 in his pocket, returned 30,000 miles and eight years later to a civic reception and a message of congratulations from **Prince Philip**, husband of **Queen Elizabeth II**. Acton's record-breaker was Super Shrimp, an 18-foot-by-6-foot boat designed for weekend sailing, which held off gale force winds, massive waves and a near shipwreck to bring its skipper back unscathed. The smallest previous vessel to circumnavigate the world was the Ahodori II, Japanese-skippered and eight inches longer, which had held the title since 1974. But the Ahodori did it in just over a year. Acton arrived back in Britain July 26, sailing into the seaside resort of Walton-on-the-Naze, before making his way along the English east coast and up the River Cam to Cambridge.

* * *

The **Beatles** were snubbed for the second time in three years by their hometown. There will be no streets in Liverpool named in honor of **John Lennon**, **Paul McCartney**, **George Harrison** and **Ringo Starr**. A proposal to name streets after the "Fab Four" was turned down by the city's housing committee. It had been put forward by *Beatles fans* still dejected at the failure of a 1977 campaign to erect a statue of the four. There was consolation for McCartney: a future old folks' home will be named for him and he will be invited to open it, said housing committee chairman **Richard Kemp**. McCartney, 38, and his American wife **Linda** live in Britain, as does Harrison, 37, while Lennon, 39, and his wife **Yoko Ono** live in New York City and Starr, 40, spends much of his time in California.

* * *

Bernard Kalb joined his brother, **Marvin**, and jumped from CBS to NBC. Bernard Kalb was named NBC News State Department correspondent, effective Aug. 11. On July 14 his brother, Marvin Kalb, also having left CBS, joined NBC as *diplomatic correspondent.* Both Kalbs have specialized in covering foreign affairs and U.S. diplomacy.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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